

MILLARD'S REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME V

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1918

NUMBER 3

Contents

Editorial paragraphs	85
Special Articles	
A Successful Chinese Tobacco Company...T. C. Tsang	92
Development of Modern Athletics in China	
.....Richard H. Ritter	93
Nationalism in Japan.....H. P. Shastri	94
Notes from Peking	97
President Wilson Defines America's Aims.....	100
What American Stands For.....	100
Who's Who at Peking	101
News Summary of the Week.....	102
Men and Events	103
Women's Work	106
Far Eastern Press Opinion.....	108
Finance and Commerce	
China's Efforts at Currency and Coinage Reform	
.....Hollington K. Tong	112
New Books and Publications	
Japanese Buddhism	H. P. Shastri 120
In the United States Court for China'	123

IT is hard to repress a smile when we witness the proceedings at present in progress in the political arena in Peking with regard to the parliamentary elections. We are assured by officially inspired organs that the primary elections are fairly well advanced and that the returns so far received are considered very satisfactory. The Government, we are told, is confident that the election will be completed at an early date. The Government, apparently, is disposed to regard the forthcoming patchwork legislature as a panacea for all the evils from which the body politic in China is at present suffering. We wish we could share the Government's optimism. The absurdity of summoning a parliamentary body in Peking while another parliament is actually functioning at Canton is too palpably obvious to need laboring. Peking seems to be quite unconcerned, at least outwardly, at the split between North and South. It seems to take it for granted that the country will resign

itself to the unwise system of government by the Tuchuns (military governors of provinces) and not by the will of the people. The bitterness of the people, however, finds its reflex in the tone of the vernacular press comments regarding the actions of the Government. One paper points out that every national resource has been mortgaged to aliens as security for loans to sustain the civil strife, and that if further loans are acquired the 400,000,000 souls of China may have to be thrown in as security. The White Powers will not lend money to Peking, as they realize their blunder in having helped Yuan Shih-kai with their gold to crush the aspirations of democracy and embark finally on his ill-starred imperial adventure. Therefore Japan is the only country to which Peking can turn for money. And Japan is perfectly willing to accommodate Premier Tuan Chi-jui and his associates—for her pound of flesh. There is a striking analogy between the late Yuan Shih-kai and Premier Tuan Chi-jui which fills one with misgiving.

ACCORDING to an influential member of one of the political parties (quoted by *The Peking Leader*) although the various parties differ in their opinions as to who is to be elected President in the Presidential election to be held on October 10 (this year), judging from the existing conditions the power of election of the new President is entirely in the hands of the Tuchuns of the provinces. Hsu Shih-chang is generally regarded as the most hopeful candidate for the Presidency. Judging from past and present circumstances not only will the Tuchuns of the Peiyang Party unanimously support Mr. Hsu but the Yangtze Tuchuns as well as the Southwest are also of the opinion that Mr. Hsu is the most suitable candidate for the post. Recently the Yangtze Tuchuns manifested an inclination to re-elect President Feng provided

that the latter will not interfere very much with the power of the Tuchuns in the provinces and allow them to act independently to a certain extent. This view is also shared by many other Tuchuns. The latter seem to be agreed that if President Feng is re-elected, General Tuan Chi-jui will be elected to the Vice-Presidency. It is believed that although General Tuan declines to be Vice-President, as the post will give him no real power, he will accept it if he is allowed to be Chief of the General Staff concurrently or is appointed to some other important post at the same time. It is believed by certain people that should the situation between the North and South be peacefully settled before the election of the President and Vice-President, the Northern party might possibly respect the opinions of the South and allow General Lu Yung-ting to be elected Vice-President. Lately there has also been a report that General Tsao Kun has been proposed as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. But this is believed to be the desire of a portion of General Tsao's followers only and the plan will probably not materialize.

THE annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai scheduled for the coming week is of more than ordinary interest at the present time and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance when plans for the coming year are to be discussed. The position that American business has come to hold in the trade of China and especially at China's chief commercial port, Shanghai, emphasizes the importance of a strong American Chamber of Commerce here. The present officers are to be congratulated for their activity in furthering American interests in the past, but more especially for their plans for the future time of reconstruction that is to follow the war. This is strictly in line with the activities of Great Britain, France and other nations with a large interest in the development of China, and one of the hopeful indications of the future is that the competition, especially among Americans, Britons and French, in this field is to be on a higher and better plane than in the past. Certain influences, unnecessary to mention in this connection, that are now at work in China and in Asiatic Russia serve to further emphasize the importance of a close attention to future trade and political conditions in China.

IT is a natural condition of the war that as the fighting grows fiercer and as the end grows nearer, that preparations for reconstruction and for the upbuilding of trade after the war should become more pronounced. This is indicated in the reports of the great conventions of manu-

facturers that have been held in the United States in the last few months, and it is also indicated in recent reports of the new Ministry of Reconstruction in Great Britain that has been formed for the definite purpose of studying methods for meeting the intense competition that is certain to follow the war. It is unnecessary to state here that similar preparations are going on in Germany apace with the present campaign of destruction. It should also be stated here that Japan is likewise preparing for after-the-war-conditions and not a day passes but there are reports of the strenuous efforts of her business men and politicians to perfect their political-business control in China. Perhaps a better way of expressing it would be to state that while preparations in America and other parts of the world are still in the "discussion" state, that Japan is *acting* owing to her strategic position of nearness to the field.

IT is needless to mention that through the circumstance of the war, America has come to hold a great trade advantage in many parts of the world. This advantage must be held if the United States is to have a voice in the reconstruction of a better world that is to come in accordance with the pronouncements of President Wilson that have inspired all with hopes of better conditions. America's position after the war will be largely that of an international banker and supplier of manufactured materials. This will be as true in the reconstruction of many parts of Europe as it will be true in the development of non-belligerent countries, such as China and South America, whose upbuilding has been halted by the war. Owing to the fact that American business men and bankers are more or less *new* in these fields, the position of the American in the outpost—the Chamber of Commerce in the outpost, becomes of highest importance. Upon these pioneers rests the matter of supplying the information upon which governmental and business policies of the future are based. We place governmental and business policies together, because all indications point to a very close cooperation between these interests in America in the future, as is also bound to be true of other nations. The problem of paying off the monumental war debts is the immediate cause of present activity looking toward the upbuilding and development of world trade after the war. If this development is permitted to come about upon principles of equality and justice to all, the world is quite likely to experience a period of development and revival of foreign exchange in all countries that will make possible a domestic production out of

which the huge war debts may be extinguished rapidly, while people live better at the same time. It is needless to state that these conditions can be brought about to much better advantage if the Allies work together than if they work independently and at cross purposes. Probably the best pronouncement to this effect that has reached our attention was included in a recent address of James A. Farrell, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, before the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council last month :

“**A**S we have willingly devoted our lives and our fortunes to the cause of the Allies who have already given most of their wealth to carry on, in our behalf as in their own, this titanic struggle for liberty and freedom, it would be a natural corollary to this joint enterprise that there should evolve at the end of the war a definite plan of cooperation in the financing of foreign enterprises. When we consider that the loans already advanced to its allies by the United States aggregate some six billion dollars and that their end is not yet; when we take into account the equal generosity of the British to their allies, and the load of taxation which must be borne by all of the belligerents for generations to come, it is evident that the future of foreign commerce must be largely identified with international cooperation in finance. It is reasonable to expect that with a secure peace established among nations divested equally of the power and the desire to make war on each other, great world enterprises will be undertaken under the stimulus of international combinations of capital and of a common surplus of materials available for improvement and reconstruction. No longer should it be the case in future years, when it may become possible for us to lend financial aid to the present neutral countries of the world for the development of their enterprises, that America should withhold its proper participation and expect the European countries to carry the entire load of foreign financing. Neither would it seem just or equitable, should we emerge from this war with sufficient surplus capital to warrant generous investment in foreign enterprises, that we should selfishly disregard the claims of our present allies to that participation in such financing which insures an adequate share of resulting trade. Whatever may be the eventual terms of peace, one conclusion would seem to be reasonably certain: We and our allies will have sacrificed our blood and treasure in vain if we have not succeeded in insuring hereafter conditions of peace under which we shall be free to carry on our domestic and foreign commerce without the fear of military dictation or aggression.”

THE interview with Count Terauchi published in *The Outlook* (New York)—in which, among other things, he stated, in reply to a question as to the possibility of Japan forming an alliance with Germany after the war (provided the conclusion of it favored such a possibility) that if “the exigencies of international relationships demand it, Japan being unable to maintain a position of total isolation may be induced to seek an ally in Germany,”—seems to have “started something.” Count Terauchi, it will be remembered, hedged this statement with an observation that he believed Japan’s relations with the Entente Allies would continue unaltered after the present war. It will be noted (see “Far Eastern Press Comment”) that the *Tokio Asahi* says it is not possible for the Premier to retract his statement since it was written in Japanese and submitted for his confirmation. As previously mentioned, the interview was written by Gregory Mason, formerly editor of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio), and it is just possible that he himself is altogether unconscious of the storm which has been created, as he happens to be on the high seas at present, probably somewhere around the Cape. The effect of a statement, such as the above, coming from Count Terauchi upon Allied diplomats in Europe can easily be imagined, and every effort seems to be made by European journalists to put the best possible construction upon Count Terauchi’s remarks. For instance, a Reuter telegram sent out from London, June 1, read as follows :

The Tokio correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in a message dated the May 25, cables that the Premier, Count Terauchi, in an interview, declared that such a contingency as an alliance between Germany and Japan is impossible.

He was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain. If the German power in the Far East cannot be broken then the future of Japan was seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government had done for the Allies since its appointment proved his contention.

He was filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army. Their achievements were positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion concerning the progress of the war, Count Terauchi said that the outstanding fact was that the great German drive had been broken and their violent onslaughts arrested.

Count Terauchi concluded by reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war-effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith in the final vindication of the principle for which, in common, we are all fighting.

It will be noted that there is no attempt made either by, or on behalf of, the Count to

deny the authenticity of the interview. Japan's position seems to be that she hopes that the Allies will be successful, in which event, to use the Count's words, he "believes Japan's relations with the Entente Allies will continue unaltered," but of course there is the contingency (in the mind of Japan) that Germany might win, in which case she "may be induced to seek an ally in Germany."

THE annual celebration of the Dragon Boat Festival, as it is known generally among Westerners (in the Chinese language *tuan yang*), was observed throughout China as usual on the fifth day of the fifth moon, which coincides this year with June 13. There are numerous versions of the significance of the festival, but the generally accepted one is that it is held at this season of the year with the object of securing sufficient rain for the growing crops. It is the Chinese custom to hold races on the water in narrow dragon boats, fifty to a hundred feet long, seating two men abreast. These races are usually run at night, the boats being gaily illuminated with lanterns. Canton, because of its large "floating" population—this word here is used not in the ordinary but in the literal sense, as Canton has a population of several hundred thousand whose homes are boats—has been the center of these celebrations, but, owing to the fact that not only in Canton but in many other places there has frequently been great loss of life through panics incidental to conflagrations which had their inception in the numerous lighted lanterns, these nocturnal, illuminated races have in recent years been generally forbidden, and in Shanghai, as in many other places, the festival must, perforce, be observed comparatively quietly. The Dragon Boat Festival, among other things, is celebrated to commemorate the death of Chu Yuan, who drowned himself in the third century B. C., he having been a loyal Minister of the Ch'u state, but, finding himself in disfavor with the rulers, he committed suicide, after composing a poem famous in the Chinese classics.

THE significance of the great textile show held in New York last month should not be lost sight of, as it marks the point where America has taken the forefront in the manufacture of many classes of textile machinery. A very gratifying feature of the exhibition was the fact that there was a large attendance of both Japanese and Chinese business men, the interest taken by Japanese textile men being particularly in evidence. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the Japanese visitors, says: "Such machines as cards, spinning mules, looms, drying and conditioning machines and other similar affairs are attracting considerable of their attention. One thing that is most noticeable is the desire they show of obtaining all the facts

and in such a way that they are sure of understanding them." While it may be the case that the interest of the Japanese in the machines was principally with a view towards imitating them in their own factories rather than with a view to purchasing them, the fact still remains that American textile machinery has now reached that degree of excellence that it becomes the model for the entire world. There is, owing to present war conditions, very little opportunity for American manufacturers of textile machinery to fill any orders abroad, but the exhibitors at the exposition are reported as being firm in their belief that the entire Far East offers great opportunities for the development of their industry.

THE American State Department has refused the demand made by Germany for the release of Von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried London, described as a citizen of the United States, who is under arrest in Germany as a spy. Germany proposed this exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if it was refused. It appears that Siegfried London served in the Russian army and was condemned to death at Warsaw, the sentence being commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Von Rintelen is one of the most important of the German spies. He was arrested in England, sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government, and sentenced in New York, in February last, with ten others, to eighteen months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy munitions intended for the Entente Governments. The State Department, replying to the German proposal for an exchange, curtly pointed out that if reprisals on Americans are contemplated for Von Rintelen's confinement "it would be wise for the German Government

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI
CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED
BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN
DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND
THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S.
CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN
CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER.
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN,
CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI
IN MAY, 1917.

J. L. HUTCHISON
NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
ROOM 529. 17 BATTERY PLACE
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

to consider that if it acts on that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country."

THE U. S. Department of State has issued a warning to American citizens who contemplate trips abroad that applicants for passports must expect their application to remain in Washington at least seven days before final action is taken. Prior to the war American citizens were able to purchase steamship tickets upon executing a passport application at the steamship office. This can no longer be done. The Department also finds it necessary to decline to give earlier consideration to one passport than to another and will not answer letters, telegrams, and other communications concerning passports until the passport application has been finally acted upon. The many new and complex problems arising because of the war make it necessary that more time be given to the consideration of applications for passports. This makes it necessary for American citizens desiring to proceed to foreign countries to execute their applications a considerable time before their intended departure. In their own interest travelers must cooperate with the Department in this matter. One reason is the requirement by many foreign countries that passports be presented to their Consular officers for visaing for use within the countries represented from 2 to 20 days in advance of the traveler's proposed sailing. In addition to this the Department must take considerable time to procure documentary evidence of American birth and affidavits or other documents showing exactly the reasons and purposes of the proposed trip. Steamship offices now require the presentation of properly vised passports before tickets will be delivered. Owing to the infrequency of passenger sailings delay in applying for passports may mean the missing of ships and great delay to travelers.

REUETER'S telegram service brings another appalling story to the long list of German atrocities. This is an account given by a member of the Royal Naval Division who was captured in the siege of Antwerp and who recently arrived in England after escaping to a neutral country. He relates fiendish outrages on prisoners by the Germans on the Riga front, which involved the slow murder of 40 men who had been sent to work under fire. The men were formed in groups of three and the misdeeds of any individual were visited on all three men in the group. They were taken from the working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a brick, and then tied to a pole. The brick was afterwards kicked away, leaving the men suspended for two

and a half hours each night for 14 nights, in intense cold. Forty men died as the result of this treatment, for when they were released they were like blocks of ice and their circulation had to be restored by their comrades. Prior to this 100 prisoners had been marched 22 miles from Libau to Kelsen without food or a halt, often having to traverse snowdrifts waist-deep. If they halted, Uhlans drove them further with prods from their lances. Ninety men collapsed on their march and many of them were bleeding with lance prods. One poor man, belonging to the Naval Division, who fell in the snow, was charged by a Uhlan, whose lance entered his head behind his ear. Frost got into the wound, but the narrator did not know the ultimate fate of this man. A man belonging to the Grenadier Guards who collapsed was shot dead in cold blood by a Uhlan, who remarked "You are no good any longer."

THE Indian opium business, as represented by the old stocks lying here in Shanghai, the end of which ought to have been accomplished long ago, still manages to prolong its existence, and it seems to be a foregone conclusion that everybody in any way connected with this business is determined to make some money out of it before the present stocks are finally disposed of. During the week a telegram from Peking announced, and local enquiries confirm, that the Chinese Government has entered into an agreement with the Shanghai Opium Combine to take over the balance of the old opium stocks lying here at the price of Tls. 6,200 per chest. This transaction involves about fifteen millions dollars, and payment is to be made with National Bonds maturing in ten years. Coupled with this transaction is another one, namely that the Government resells these old opium stocks to a Shanghai syndicate at the price of Tls. 8,000 per chest, the syndicate, by advancing five million dollars on the spot, acquiring the right of disposing of the opium in Kiangsu and Kiangsi, under restrictions which are not specified. This amazing deal has been blazoned to the world without any preliminary "feelers" and the first reports were received with considerable skepticism. The whole story has a nasty odor about it, and, as said above, the Government, the "Combine" and the syndicate (whoever they may be—but generally supposed to be Cantonese) are all manoeuvring with the object of "squeezing" the last penny out of the death-throes of this now thoroughly discredited trade. The fact that the President of China previously had a very direct connection with the opium trade is not lost sight of at the present time. In fact, the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) says it is believed in Peking that the proceeds of the present deal are to be used in financing the forthcoming Presidential election, and comments as follows:

THE resurrection of the opium question with all its sinister associations, its inevitable accompaniment of scandals, and its equally inevitable accompaniment of international re- crimination and bad feeling, must come as an unpleasant surprise to those who believed that the last chapter in a thoroughly unpalatable history was closed more than a year ago with the suspension of the legitimate foreign traffic and with the Chinese Parliament's refusal to ratify the purchase of the balance of the Com- bine's stocks. No question could be a less welcome subject for a disquisition, and yet the circumstances under which the disposal of the Indian stocks in Shanghai and Hongkong come to be reported demand a thorough overhauling of all the old scandals and a thorough investiga- tion of all the old skeleton closets. The motive which prompted Great Britain to agree to the suppression of the trade was certainly not com- mercial or political, and if the present transfer of the Indian stocks is the first step in the revival of the Chinese opium traffic, it should not be regarded so much as the violation of a political or commercial understanding, but as a breach of a binding moral obligation to which the thousands of individual Chinese who have protested against the trade in the past, as well as the recognized Government, are parties. There are probably very few foreigners of any nationality in the Far East who have not watch- ed the progress of opium suppression in China with satisfaction and who were not vastly relieved when the legalized trade in Indian opium came to an end last April. No matter what use or abuse the Chinese make of the abolition of this traffic, no inducement could possibly bring the British or any other Occidental people to sanc- tion its revival, and any attempt to take advantage of a Chinese lapse from grace by suggesting the revival of the trade would be greeted with as little favor as a prospective revival of the slave trade. While we hope, therefore, that the British authorities will not hesitate to remind the Chinese of their moral obligations if it becomes necessary, we hope much more fervently that the Chinese people, who have paid liberally in lives and treasure for the suppression of opium during the last few years, will show sufficient interest in the honor of the nation and race to check effectually any official attempt to profit by the resurrection of a national vice."

AMERICANS in the Far East, and indeed, it may be added, a majority of British subjects also, are greatly pleased with the ex- cellent news telegrams which are being trans- mitted to the Far East daily (except on such days when the atmospheric conditions prevent) by wireless telegraph from San Francisco by way of Manila and Koukouza (the name of the French

wireless station in Shanghai). The news is a great improvement on that coming from London, no matter from which angle it is viewed. First of all the news comes here by wireless from twelve to twenty-four hours sooner than by the old route. Further, it is free from that great mass of verbiage and trivialities so characteristic of Reuter's messages in recent months. The newspapers conducted by Britons in Japan, particularly the *Japan Chronicle*, have at times expressed themselves very sarcastically con- cerning the character of these messages and it is not surprising to have the premier British journal in the Far East say: "It is more than exasperating to be served out with the illumi- nating remarks of a Scotch corporal, 'Now we shan't be long,' and at the same time to be deprived of the main details of one of the most critical battles till more than a week after the report"—the last phrase being a reference to the fact that dozens of columns of Reuter's telegrams five, six and seven days old were received during the past week in a "bunch."

THE average man looking at the war, sees instantly that it is the world's biggest blunder. The normal business of men and nations is suspended, prosperity is sidetracked, and the friendship of the world is so shattered that a restoration of good times and good feel- ings is removed far into the future. The situation is an international breakdown. The bridge has collapsed and the train is in the ditch. Something failed, and the interesting question is—what was it? There has been quite a disposi- tion to say that the failure was one of religion. Christianity has been picked out as the culprit. Such expressions as, "After two thousand years of Christianity this is what we come to," and other similar statements show that there is a disposition to saddle the whole blame on the church. We (in common with the *San Antonio Express*, whose thoughts we are using) have no brief for the church, and indeed believe that the church must share in the blame; but to make Christianity the scapegoat for the world sin is neither true nor just. There are many forces in the world life besides Christianity; perhaps these too have failed. What of civilization itself? Civilization has been in the world a long time, far longer than Christianity. What has our boasted and historic civilization done to prevent the calamity? Does the war prove that civiliza- tion is a failure? If Christianity in view of the war is a failure, then civilization is a failure too. The world has a literature. It is not only a literature of the past but also of the present. It is a living thing and boasts that its "pen is mightier than the sword." Where was its might on the fateful 4th of August. The pen was not mighty enough to stop this sword which now waves in blood over the heads of men.

What did the writers of the world do to prevent war? Is literature therefore a failure? After 5,000 years of literature our best inspiration seems to be an impulse to slaughter. The same accusation which men bring against religion can be brought against all literature. If religion is a failure then literature is, too. We shall not make fish of one and fowl of the other.

THEN there is, too, the force of business. Business and war are not compatible. The increased business along some lines in war times is but the rapid pulse of fever in a diseased body. Prosperity as a normal and continuous process is linked to peace. Had there been no money available for the war, there would have been no war. The war was financed by the business of the world. After so many thousand years of business experience is this war the best investment which world business could make? What money built up the armies and the fleets? It was not a religious desire but a business desire which stirred up an ambition for more territory and ports and mines and to secure them built up armies. The case against world business is much stronger than the case against religion. Perhaps the war is a business blunder. Well, philosophy, art, science and music have something to do with world thoughts and emotions. Has any one of them been an influence for peace? Widening the matter out in this way, it is clear that the blame rests broadly on the shoulders of all the world forces. It is human nature to shift the blame and settle it upon some one. In this case the general thing has been to say that the catastrophe is a failure of Christianity and a weakness of the church. After all, the war is revealing the fact that the truth of Christianity is the only success. The only redeeming things on the battlefield are the expressions of religion. What would war be without the Red Cross, and the Army "Y," and the self denials and sacrifices of unselfish men and women? The beauty and glory of the teachings of the Son of Man are seen in no sphere so distinctly as on the field of war. The only thing which saves war from bestiality is religion. It is not religion which has failed but the lack of it. It is because government, diplomacy, philosophy and literature have had so little religion that the world has dropped into barbarism. Indeed, too, the church has failed just to the extent that it has not lived its religion. After two thousand years of Christianity this war reveals that only as the world learns the lesson of duty to God and service to men will art and science and philosophy make for enduring peace. Only as Christ's Golden Rule is substituted for the irreligious cunning of covetous and ambitious men will the world be safe and happy.

THE trial of Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, for writing and allowing to be published a long memorandum assailing the German Government and flatly blaming Germany's provocative policy for having caused the war, promises to be a most sensational event. A recent dispatch connects men with the case who are noted far beyond the borders of the German Empire as fearless and consistent opponents of the Prussian system—namely, Maximilian Harden, Councillor Witting and Theodor Wolff. The news that they will be tried with Prince Lichnowsky indicates the discovery of a conspiracy, presumably at the base of the Lichnowsky memorandum's publication. How this sensational indictment, entitled, "My London Mission," found its way into the office of the Stockholm *Politiken*, the foremost Swedish Socialist organ, has so far been veiled in mystery. The Prince himself declared he had made only a few typewritten copies of the memorandum which, he asserted, was not destined for publication but for his family archives. Of the three men reported by the above dispatch to be involved in the Lichnowsky affair, Maximilian Harden is the most picturesque and best known, while Theodor Wolff is the most influential. Harden achieved international fame years ago by his persistent attacks on the Kaiser in *Die Zukunft*. These attacks began when the Kaiser dismissed Bismarck, whose *protege* Harden had been, and they have never ceased. Some years before the war Harden revealed in his weekly the inner workings of the "camarilla" at Potsdam which resulted in the "round table" scandal. Theodor Wolff is the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, perhaps the only non-Socialist paper in Germany to-day that has steadfastly clung to its moderate, liberal and democratic principles and has often defied the censor and suffered for it by repeated suppressions. Councillor Witting is a political writer of radical leanings who, like Prince Lichnowsky, repeatedly attacked German diplomacy in the press. Each of the trio to be tried with Prince Lichnowsky is known for a high degree of moral courage and uncompromising opposition to the policy of muzzling the press. Each is expected to make a hard fight. Each has had many years to store up "ammunition" for such a struggle, for they are all men intimately connected with some of the highest personages in the empire who have kept them informed on what was going on "inside."

THE figures compiled by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission on the amount of rail tonnage utilized for the carrying of beers, wines and liquors for the year ending June 30, 1914, the last year before the world

war, originating on American railroads for the year ending June 30, 1914, amounted to 4,396,171 tons. In terms of freight cars, this is a minimum of upward of 300,000 cars. This, it must be remembered, is simply the stuff that was originally loaded. What was subsequently reshipped added on a couple of million more tons, or 200,000 more cars. In relation to total tonnage originating on the railroads, the shipment of beers, wines and liquors for this last year of world peace amounted to 4 per cent. During the last year of world peace, more tonnage originated on the roads for wines, beers and liquors than for sugar; more than for iron and steel rails; more than for agricultural implements; more than for wagons, carriages, tools, etc.; more than for household goods and furniture; more than for naval stores. The great classes of tonnage-using manufacture are set down in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. There are twelve of them. The alcoholic beverage manufacture for the year ending June 30, 1914, stood sixth.

A Successful Chinese Tobacco Company

BY T. C. TSANG

In view of the article published last week explaining how Japan was seeking a tobacco monopoly in China and in view of the fact that the principal Chinese tobacco company in China is, according to common report, indebted to Japanese for loans advanced, this article is of exceptional interest.—Ed. M. R.

LIKE every other awakened people, the Chinese are anxiously looking forward to the day when their country will develop into an industrial nation, the road to accomplishing this desire being, of course, paved with manufacturing establishments under Chinese control and management. One of the first lines of trade in which steps were taken to develop a manufacturing industry in China was in cotton textiles, the first yarn and piece goods mills having been erected by Europeans and Americans, to be followed later by mills erected by Japanese and Chinese themselves—and still it might be mentioned here that the field has but been scratched, for China still imports from foreign countries many of the materials with which her citizens are clothed. The admirable precedent set by the British-American Tobacco Company in salesmanship and efficient business methods in the conduct of this great combination of American and British capital and enterprise in China, has, of course, aroused on the part of the Chinese a desire to build up their own tobacco manufacturing business. As is well-known, it has become more and more the policy of the British-American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary cigarette manufacturing concerns, to manufacture their products within the country instead of to import

the finished products from abroad. There have been at various times during the past decade numerous attempts to compete successfully against this firmly established foreign-controlled business, but until a few years ago these attempts had resulted in failure. There is, however, one Chinese-owned cigarette factory that has established itself on a paying basis, and with the success of the Nanyang Brothers before them it is a foregone conclusion that as time goes on other Chinese capitalists will enter the field and attempt to emulate their successful example. And as in the cotton business, it might also be likewise said in this connection that with both the foreign-controlled and the native-controlled companies engaged in the business, not to mention a number of other foreign companies both American, European and Japanese that are interested in this field, the territory is still open for further development.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company was promoted and organized under the auspices of the three Kan brothers as a limited company at Hongkong in 1906. One thousand shares of one hundred dollars each were issued and sold. The company, therefore, started with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and in hardly one year's time the company, for some reason or other, sank into bankruptcy, and the losses exceeded the original capital by fifty thousand dollars. The situation seemed irremediable. But in a "stand-together" spirit, the three Kan brothers braced up in courage; immediately made good these losses; furnished an equivalent amount of capital by themselves; and launched out for another trial. The company, was, however, changed from a limited into an unlimited company, and placed solely under their ownership and control in 1907. For the six years following they were placed in a precarious situation, but somehow or other they managed to get through. Later on, they turned out to be Fortune's favorites—their business prospered and grew in an astounding manner. In a little more than ten years' time, only to repeat what has already been said, their capital grew from one hundred thousand dollars in 1907, when they re-organized the company, to more than five million dollars as at present. Last year they handled a business of from eighteen to twenty million dollars at a good profit.

The Nanyang Brothers have two big manufacturing factories, one at Hongkong and the other at Shanghai, both of them covering over twenty acres of land. The machinery used is of the highest grade that can be obtained. Another factory will be put up at Tientsin in the near future. The factories and the adjoining office buildings are of ample proportions. Both Chinese and modern accounting systems and business methods are employed. After due

scrutiny, you will no doubt be impressed with the skill and efficiency with which all lines of their business are conducted. More than four hundred men and four thousand women are at work in their factories and adjoining offices, whereas in 1907, when they first started, they had scarcely one hundred employees in all.

Their branch offices number more than ten, located in the following places: Shanghai, Tientsin, Kwangchow, the three Eastern provinces, Amoy, Hankow, Chin-tao, Wuchow, Singapore, Penang and Siam. More than four thousand agencies are selling their cigarettes in and out of the country.

Fifty per cent of the total amount of tobacco used is imported from America and the rest is raised in certain localities of Anhui, Hupeh, Shantung, Kwangtung and one or two other provinces. The Nanyang Brothers have made contracts with farmers of these different places to raise tobacco for them; when in season, to sell to them at market rates. The company, however, has supplied these farmers with American tobacco seeds, which are much preferred. The names of the owners of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. are: Kan Chiu-Nan, Kan Yo-kai, and Kan Kung-Chow, named in the order of their seniority in age and position. The former two are brothers and the latter one their cousin. They are natives of Kwangtung Province. The success of the Nanyang Brothers has been in a great measure due to the fact that they have made use of the assistance of experienced foreigners in the organization and development of their business, and their success has been due to a great extent to the sincere and earnest cooperation of their foreign staff at home and abroad.

Thackeray was quite right when he said, "There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia." In this, he agrees with many Chinese who are addicted to smoking tobacco. The Nanyang Brothers, in order to meet the growing demand, have to import a large quantity of bright leaf Virginia tobacco. Their representatives on the other side of the Pacific are making purchases for them. The company last year bought eighteen million pounds of Virginia-Carolina bright leaf tobacco grown in the eastern belt of Virginia, North Carolina, and the upper part of South Carolina. That was the actual requirements of the company's machines for last year, while with the completion of plants now in process of building, the tonnage will be greatly increased. One can well imagine the phenomenal demand of American tobacco by the Nanyang Brothers in their manufacture of cigarettes, intended mostly for Chinese consumption. The growing popularity of bright leaf Virginia tobacco with Chinese is evidenced by the fact that less than four years ago the Nanyang Brothers

required only five hundred hogshead of Virginia tobacco from the above named tobacco raising section within a year, while last year they bought fourteen thousand, four hundred hogshead, an increase of twenty-nine times or thereabouts in only four years. This is really a phenomenal showing.

In order to carry through this immense program for the purchase of upwards of four million dollars worth of tobacco a year, the Nanyang Brothers have named J. O. W. Gravely as their American agent, who will devote his entire efforts to supplying the needs of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. There will be built at the corner of Washington and Bain Streets in Rocky Mount, commodious offices and show rooms extending seventy-five feet along each of these streets and here will be located the head offices of the Nanyang Brothers Company for the United States. They will be under the management and direction of Mr. Gravely. At the same time, offices will also be maintained in New York for clearance purposes, banking accommodations, etc.

Development of Modern Athletics in China

BY RICHARD H. RITTER

UP to within a few years in China, as is a well known fact, it was considered a degrading thing for men of the upper classes to indulge in any form of physical activity. A gentleman wore dresses, walked slowly, if he condescended to walk at all, and thought any exertion a disgrace. If he had to accomplish any such strenuous labor as a mile run, the only dignified method of having it done was to hire a coolie to do it for him. In the inner parts of the country this idea still prevails, but in the seaport towns, now opened up to foreigners, athletic meets, ball games and indoor sports have become extremely popular.

In order to realize the great advance that the Chinese have made in athletics, it is only necessary to compare one of the most recent meets with those that were held only three or four years ago. There has just been an all-North-China meet held at Paotingfu, with several hundred competitors and a full list of events. Though Paotingfu is not a large city, there were more than six thousand spectators during both days of the meet. With the exception of several little characteristic Chinese touches, such as the serving of tea to spectators and officials, the giving of photographs of generals and magistrates for prizes, and a howling dust-storm, the meet could hardly be distinguished from an American college contest. Theoretically, these large meets are for all-comers, but very few men actually compete except college and middle school

students. Tsing Hua, the American Indemnity College, was the winner of this meet, with the Peking Higher Normal College second. A cup is competed for, to be kept by the school which wins it three times. Hsing Hua and Nankai, in Tientsin, have now each won two meets, and the competition between these schools is keen. College yells are given, songs are sung, banners are hung out, and a parade of the victorious team takes place amidst much jubilation.

Then compare a modern, gala occasion like this to the athletics in China a few years back. It was only about seven years ago that there was an organization formed in Peking, called the Peking Athletic Association, with A. N. Hoagland, the famous end of the 1906 Princeton team, as its founder. For a year or so this struggling little association had a hard row to hoe, but as soon as the interest of the Chinese students was thoroughly aroused, they jumped at this opportunity for organization, and inside of two years this little club had grown into the large North China Athletic League, and shortly thereafter was influential in promoting the first great Far-Eastern Olympic Games, with three Asiatic nations competing.

Since then these Olympic Games have been held once every two years, Japan, Philippines and China having each won one contest. The next one is to come at Manila in February 1919. In addition to this, a Chinese national meet is held every two years and sectional meets annually. The records made by the athletes are often extremely good, and on the whole compare favorably with those of Westerners. After the war it is expected that the Chinese and Japanese may be competing in the Western Olympics, and they will make a good showing for themselves, too.

Intercollegiate competition is the most general form that organized sport takes, English football being the favorite game. Tennis, basketball and volley-ball championships are also competed for, but baseball and American football are not very popular with the Chinese. Gymnasium sports are conducted largely with a view to exercise, there being few indoor teams except basketball, but the Chinese make excellent swimmers.

One of the hardest lessons to teach the Chinese in connection with athletics, and one of the lessons learned from athletics which will do them the most good, is that of the spirit of sportsmanship. It was a common thing, a couple of years ago, to see a Chinese athlete, finding himself a few yards behind in a race, suddenly quit. Sometimes a whole team would refuse to finish out a game simply because it was losing.

Now this tendency is being gradually overcome. It was only a few months ago that the following incident occurred on a track during

an intercollegiate meet in Peking. It was in a mile relay race, and the last runner for one of the colleges was accidentally spiked by his teammate as he was receiving the baton from him. His foot was bleeding freely and his shoe was torn completely off, but he went ahead and won the race, running as he was. Although his team was in the lead when it had come his turn to run, he actually gained on his nearest competitor, and ran the fastest quarter mile of the race.

The similarity between the intercollegiate sports here and in America is becoming more real every day. As much care is taken of athletes here as in ante-bellum days at Princeton or Yale, with rubbers and trainers and special food; and men stand a better chance of being popular in their schools if they are athletes in China just as the case is in America. The interest of the general public is not so great, there are no mighty stadia and no professional problem. There is little objection if "ringers" are brought in once and a while, and on the whole, the Chinese seem to play more for the real sport of the game than for the sake of victory. A college here, of course, is judged somewhat differently from what it is in America. Colleges are somewhat new things to the Chinese, and most of the men who attend are of a most serious turn of mind, and not enthralled by the glamor of crowds.

Professional coaches are the rule, but they do not command nearly such large salaries as their brothers in the States. Most of them, of course, are in China because of missionary zeal, and not because they are anxious to make money.

They are interested more in teaching the Chinese the benefits to be gained from athletics, moral and mental as well as physical, than in making a name for themselves. Though professional in reality, the spirit of all coaching in China is that of the amateur. America has much to learn, in this connection, from the Chinese.

There is no doubt that athletics is one of the greatest democratizing forces in China, and when the new China comes, among the most important reasons for its arrival will surely be the stern lessons which have been taught by clean sportsmanship and friendly rivalry in athletics.

Y. M. C. A. Peking June 9, 1918.

Nationalism in Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

FROM the very dawn of history to the present time, two distinct races have lived in the picturesque archipelago of Japan. Of these two the Japanese race, or Yamato race, as it is sometimes called, is a most happy and harmonious combination of all the prominent traits of human nature. Highly intellectual yet

as simple as children, intensely active yet very passive at times, rational, emotional, sceptical, forgiving and forbearing, yet vindictive and superstitious, the Yamato race has been an enigma to the psychologist and anthropologist alike.

Having closely studied almost all the theories about the origin of this remarkable race, destined to play such an important part in the history of Asia, I am of the opinion that the ancestors of the present-day Japanese lived long ago in the North Himalayan regions. We have the testimony of travelers that in the Himalayas near Nepaul there is still a class of men bearing a close physiognomic resemblance to the Japanese.

The long and difficult journey through Tibet and ancient China had added hardihood and perseverance, coupled with fearlessness, to the spirit of the ancestors of the Japanese. The beautiful archipelago of Japan, where Nature has spared no pains in making the hills, rills, sea-coasts, forests and plains a garden of paradise, awakened the aesthetic taste of the race and introduced the element of sublimity to the psychology of the Japanese. Consequently love of Nature and poetry have ever been prominent in the Japanese nature.

The Japanese has ever been a passionate lover of his beautiful country. Buddhism meliowed the nature of the race, giving it the benefit of the historic culture of India and China. The marked self-abnegation, sacrifice of the dearest possessions at the altar of duty and patriotism, is traceable to the influence of Buddhism. The records of Kojiki, composed in 712 A.D., are full of interesting traditions and stories about the early rulers of Japan. They prove that even in those pre-historic ages the Japanese had attained a fair degree of civilisation. When Jimmu Tenno came to the throne in 660 B.C., if Kojiki is to be relied upon, the Greek philosopher Thales was teaching his theory of water long before Cyrus, the founder of the Persian Empire, whose contact with the Greeks produced such a momentous effect on European civilisation.

To rule the country in the interests of the subject has ever been a practice with the Tennes of Japan, as we find Sujin Tenno (33 B.C.) doing all in his power to civilise the nation and extending his influence to the interior of Korea—these events were transpiring in Japan before Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra at the battle of Actium. The Japanese being loyal and grateful by nature have ever held the Mikado in the highest estimation, though the actual deification of the Mikado did not reach perfection before 866 A.D.

Being a nation of warriors, the Japanese have always fought bravely among themselves and the history of the land has been a record of more or less

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continual fighting from the time the Fujiwaras usurped the royal power to the accession of Iyeyasu Tokugawa. Before the Tokugawa period (1603-1868 A.D.) Nobunaga and Hideyoshi came to prominence, and the latter coming from a poor family rose to such an eminence that he commanded an expedition to Korea, which was not successful in proportion to the sacrifice made by him. Hideyoshi died at the age of 62 in 1598 and we find the following verse composed by him at his death-bed. It compares with the utterances of the Roman Emperor Hadrian, finding expression during his last moments:

Ah! As the dew I fall,
As the dew I vanish.
Even Osaka fortress
Is a dream within a dream.

Even during the time the Imperial authority dwindled into a mathematic zero we find the heart of the people conceiving the same burning love and unique reverence for the Heaven-Born Mikado. The examples of Kojima and Nitta, the like of which are not many in the history of the world, are too well-known to require mention. During the Tokugawa age the country enjoyed peace and the nightingale of Nippon actually sang notes of sweet melody, filling the heart of the people with joy and love. The roses of art opened and the perfume of philosophy filled the land.

In fact it is to the credit of Iyeyasu that he united the nation for the first time and introduced the elements which went on ripening till Perry knocked at the doors of Japan. But still more credit is due to the Lord of Mito who published the "History of Great Japan" and revived the national devotion to the Heaven-Born Emperor, giving a fatal blow to the double-government of Shoguns.

In the Japanese language the word *ikakushin*, which stands for patriotism now, originally meant "Love for clan or tribe." The birth of patriotism and nationalism in Japan dates from the time of the Revolution of 1868 when the men of the Satsuma clan, Ichizen, Saigo, Okubo, Okuma and others, succeeded in abolishing the military government called Shogunate and restored the authority to the Emperor; but it was not before 1873 that nationalism, in the Western sense of the term, became a settled fact.

The Japanese, who through his keen intelligence and farsightedness is always ready to adapt himself to new and peculiar circumstances, accepted the ideals of Occidental nationalism and, uniting the elements of nationality which had always existed in this nation more than in any other nation of Asia, made the Great Japan as it is to-day. This wonderful achievement of Japan during such a short period stands unique in the history of the world.

This spirit of Buddhism that the world is transient and the soul immortal pervades the very blood of the Japanese and the fact that he is ready to lay down his life gladly and without hesitation at the call of duty or love is responsible to a great extent for his success in the field of nationalism.

I think that the greatest man that Japan has ever produced and who stood as the centre of gravitation to the heart of the whole of Japan without exception was the late Emperor Meiji. Under any other ruler Japan might not have progressed so speedily. As a man Emperor Mutsuhito was undoubtedly one of the greatest men of the world. His true fatherly love, merciful heart, peace-loving nature, magnanimity and uncommon intelligence won for him the complete affection of his people and the respect of the whole world. In adopting modern civilisation he set an example and his people followed him.

To-day, from the common peasant to the member of the Cabinet, all feel the throb of nationality alike, and individuality finds little or no expression where nationality is concerned.

Sometimes it is said that the ideal of the Japanese nationalism is the same as that of Germany. But I, who have lived and moved so intimately in Japan and assimilated Japanese civilisation considerably, most emphatically deny it. The foundation of Japan-

ese nationalism is pure spirituality, while German ideals are founded on rank materialism. The social institutions of Japan breathe pure democracy and every new year finds the Empire of Tenno Heka more and more advanced in truth and spirituality.

It is true that Japan is not cosmopolitan yet, nor can she afford to be so, but while in the society of the Japanese one surely feels that he is breathing in an atmosphere of sympathy and affection.

Anarchists and socialists are nowhere less welcome than in Japan and republican ideas can not find any sympathy there. Japan has fared well under a constitutional monarchy and she needs no change in her political institutions as long as they suit her needs and convenience.

The cherry blossom is said to represent the national spirit of Japan which is "so simple yet smiling and pleasing," as a young lady once wrote to me. But the growing prosperity is telling upon the national spirit of Japan. Concretedness is growing and Bushido declining. Well-meaning flatterers, both foreigners and Japanese, are undermining the lofty ideals of nationalism in Japan by extolling her to the seventh heaven in pamphlets and speeches.

Inspired by the nationalism and example of Emperor Meiji, the Japanese must earn the respect and confidence of the world by doing good to countries abroad. America's philanthropic activities in China must serve as an object lesson to Japan, as we are judged not by our words but by our deeds. On the door of the building of international reputation and success is written Pull, but if one misreads it as Push he cannot enter the building. How true are the following words of a writer on Japan!

"Great as Japan's successes have been, though not as great as she would have the world believe, she has now to decide whether she will be a nation of promise or of achievement. The reward of the latter is eternal fame, of the other a page or two in history as a 'has been' or 'might have been'."

Nationalism is not without evils peculiar to it. I may not agree with Tagore in his conclusions of the curse of nationalism but I have seen some of the evil effects of nationalism in Japan, of which the greatest is blindness to one's own defects. The remarks and advice of sincere friends are disposed of as "anti-Japanese," though in fact these are the very persons who actually wish eternal glory to Never-Conquerable Japan. On some other occasion I will discuss the effects of the war on Japanese nationalism.



Notes from Peking

Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, was awarded the 2nd class Chia-ho Decoration by the Chinese Government on the evening of June 4.

* * *

Mrs. Reinsch, wife of the American Minister, gave a successful Red Cross carnival at her home in the American Legation on Thursday. Mrs. Whiffin gave several piano recitals to entertain those present.

* * *

Charles Denby, son of the Former Minister to China, representing the American War Trade Board, and Captain Gillis, Naval Attache of the American Legation here, departed for Shanghai Friday morning.

* * *

Wilys Peck, American Consul-General at Tsingtao, who has been detailed for service in Peking for a fortnight, is returning to Tsingtao on Monday.

* * *

Miss T. Severin, Secretary of the Peking Y. W. C. A., departed for America by way of Shanghai on furlough last Wednesday morning. Miss Severin plans to return next year.

* * *

W. S. Leonard, the representative in China of the U. S. Rubber Company, and Mrs. Leonard are now visiting in Peking. Mr. Leonard is studying China's business conditions.

* * *

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Commencement of the Peking University (Methodist) will be held on June 10 in the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. After the Commencement Exercises, the acting president will invite the guests present to meet the Graduating Class at his home.

* * *

The Peking Academy of the Methodist Mission held its Commencement Exercises at 4.30 on Friday afternoon. One hundred and ten students received their diplomas.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Thomas, of Baltimore, are visiting in Peking. Mr. Nelson is engaged in mercantile business in Manila.

* * *

Messrs W. A. Brown and M. W. Davis, who have returned from Russia, where they were sent by the American Government, are staying in Peking for a short time prior to their returning home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer, father and mother of Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, after having visited with their son for about two months, left Peking for America on Friday morning. Mrs. Spencer went to Shanghai direct, whilst Mr. Spencer was the guest of Captain Gillis in a trip from Nanking to Shanghai by boat.

* * *

The British Chamber of Commerce of Peking is giving a dinner on Wednesday, June 19, in the

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COM- MERCE OF CHINA

The annual meeting will be held in the Courtroom of the U.S. Court for China on Monday, June 17th, at 4.15 p.m., for the passing of the report and accounts, the election of committee and officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

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T'ing'rh of the British Legation to return courtesy to the members of the American Association of North China and other Americans for the dinner given by the Association a fortnight ago.

A small party of American women residents in Japan made a visit to Peking and vicinity last week. They were entertained to tea by Lady Head of the British Legation, outside the Yellow Temple on Sunday last. Mr. Spencer entertained them to luncheon the next day. Among the visiting Americans were Mrs. Kondrup and her daughter, and Mrs. Whitlock.

Lee Hagood, who has been in Petrograd for the last two years representing the General Electric Company of America, is visiting in Peking.

E. A. Yarrow, the first missionary of the American Board in Turkey sent out by the Armenian Relief Committee to give relief to Armenians in the Caucasus mountains between Turkey and Russia, arrived in Peking last week, and is now staying in the Compound of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The Armenian Relief Committee were administering relief to thousands of Armenians when Russia withdrew from the war, and Turkey came in again and continued the extermination. Mr. Yarrow had to leave the territory, coming out at Tiflis, by way of Baku, crossed the Caspian Sea, sailed up the Volga River and across Siberia by rail, taking altogether two months to cover the distance instead of three weeks, as in

ordinary times. Mr. Yarrow has his wife and five children traveling with him. The youngest of his children was only five months old when they first left Armenia. He found the Bolsheviks in power all the way, who treated every one as equal. The crew occupied the cabins, whilst the passengers had to cook, and clean the ship. One man and his wife occupied a life boat, because they could not secure any cabin for their accommodation. On the train, where no tips were allowed, porters occupied the best coupes, and refused to give them up for 400 or 500 roubles. Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow arrived in Peking a week ago, and will stay there for some time. They are pessimistic about Turkey and Russia. In another year, they fear that the British force or that of the Allies at Bagdad will be hard pressed by Germany in Armenia.

Dr. Sakatani, prospective Japanese Advisor to the Chinese Government, is returning to Japan on the 11th instant, evidently having failed in his mission to secure for his country the control of China's currency. It is said that a section of the Japanese people are also against him.

A strong movement is afoot to oppose the deportation of Germans in China to Australia. The Government has received telegrams from the prominent officials in Shanghai and the Province of Chihli protesting against the decision to send German residents out of Chinese territory.

Views of the high officials in Peking are that internal peace is still not in sight, although the papers have been printing a good deal of news concerning the early prospect of a compromise between the South and North. Both sides are insincere in the peace efforts and believe that time is on their side. Each hopes for a split in the other's ranks.

Mr. Yoshizawa, Councillor of the Japanese Legation, gave a banquet to the important Chinese officials at the Legation on Wednesday evening.

According to General Lung Chi-kwang, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, General Lu Yung-ting, one of the most important Southern leaders, has been dead for a long time. Efforts are, however, being made to prevent this news from getting out, because it is feared that followers of General Lu may fight amongst themselves for leadership. Negotiations are proceeding with Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan of Shanghai, former Viceroy of Yun-kwei Provinces, that he goes to Kwangsi to take the place of Lu Yung-ting, in order to secure unity among his men after the announcement is made of the death of their commander.

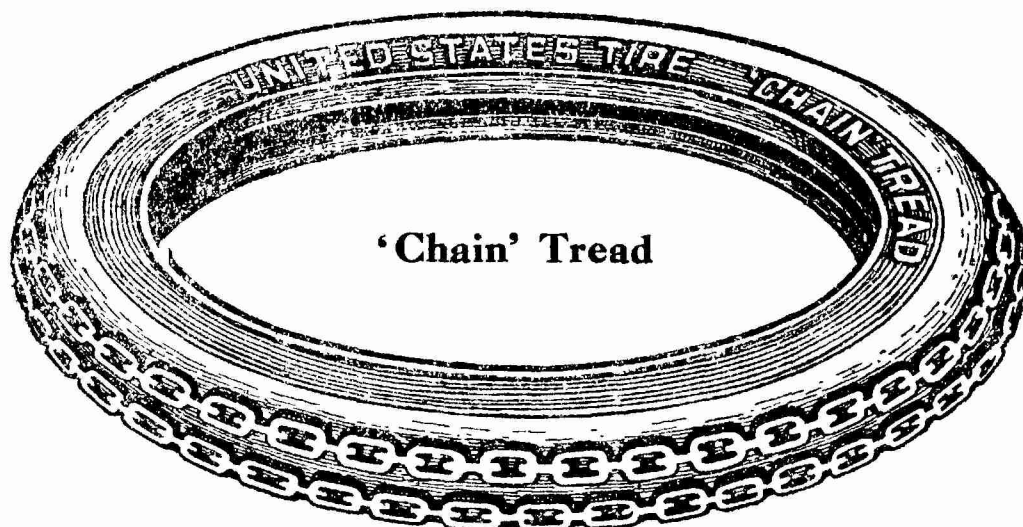
The murder of the British missionary, the Rev. Graham, in Fukien by pirates was discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. It was decided to send delegates to Fukien for investigation and to compensate the family of the deceased. It is hoped that means will soon be adopted to prevent similar occurrences.

Peking, June 9. 1918.



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President Wilson Defines America's Aims

The following are extracts from the address delivered at Washington June 8 by President Wilson to a distinguished group of Mexican journalists at present touring the United States.

For the time being at any rate, and I hope it will not be a short time, the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe it is pervasive because the nations of the world which are less powerful than some of the greatest nations are coming to believe that our sincere desire is to do disinterested service. We are the champions of those nations which have not had military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time which I hope will come when we can give substantial evidence not only that we don't want anything out of this war, but that we wouldn't accept anything out of it; that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects.

One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of war, years when the United States was not in the war, was in getting the Foreign Offices

of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory, or trade, or anything else of that sort. In some of the Foreign Offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary source of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe I was speaking the real heart of the American people, and I knew all along that I was.

We cannot make anything out of Russia. We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the remotest of European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connexion in trade and advantage. That is the heart of America, and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may make possible, our real feelings toward Mexico. Some of us, if I may speak so privately, look back with regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico long before our generation; and America, if I may so express it, would now feel ashamed to take advantage of a neighbor.

What America Stands For

Extracts from a sermon preached by the Rev. W. T. Hail of the Yale Mission at Changsha on Memorial Day, 1918, at memorial services held Yale Mission Chapel at Changsha.

IS America to-day standing true to her traditions of the past? Is it lust of battle that has led us into this carnage? Is it craving for power? Is it covetous desire for the trade and the prosperity and the territory of neighboring states? To-day we fight for no sordid ambition to rule, for any selfish desire, but for the same principles for which our fathers offered their lives.

A writer in the *New Republic* has summarized the steps in our national development thus:

"The Revolutionary War established the privilege of Democracy in the new world. A mature generation later that privilege, through the Monroe Doctrine, was converted into an aggressive right, balking the ambitious pretensions of the Caesars of that day in respect to the two Western continents. Another generation matured, and the civil war marked the purification of democracy in its own house, and a final clear-conscious recognition of the uttermost intention of the term democracy. * * * The enfranchisement of the American blacks is the most heroic act of political faith in history—it is a problem that now is and long will continue with us. Race questions and class questions—as distinguished from questions of formal politics—will long continue to vex us, and eventually the Mongol problem will be huger than the negro; but by implication all of these were settled, and not only for us, but for all democratic peoples when our Civil War came to its issue. Now a third generation has matured and passed, and in a war outmeasuring all those that men have fought, the United States is called once more, not only to stand for its political faith, but to expand the meaning of that faith. The stand and the expansion have been made, and (true to the genius of his nation) the President has given their meaning in a penetrating phrase. 'The world must be made safe for democracy; its peace must be planted upon tested foundations of political liberty.' 'The World!'"

When this titanic storm burst on a stunned world in that calm midsummer of 1914 prophetic souls might see the ultimate issues, but to the ordinary man, nay, even to many of the statesmen themselves, the far reaching principles at stake were but dimly grasped. Such said that the navalism of Britain was equally as bad as the

militarism of Germany; that Italy's motives were no purer than Austria's; that Russia and Japan with autocratic governments were far more to be feared than Germany's social efficiency. The invasion of Belgium was set off against the violation of neutrality in China. The Allied grip on Greece was matched with the rape of Serbia. The Allied blockade of Germany was compared to the submarine blockade of the British Isles.

But disguise the face as one may, admit the justice of the arguments as far as you like, and yet there is and has been a difference. The very successes of our enemy have revealed the essential character of the warfare he wages and its ultimate end. As the struggle deepens and expands, the awful chasm that opens up between the two ideals of life, of government, reveals the irreconcilable divergence between our ideals. Assume if you like that the original motives remain more or less questionable on each side, that it was a diplomatic war, that wrongs have been done on both sides, the unfolding of successive events reveals the inherent difference between a military autocracy and a group of democracies waging war.

Germany's spirit since 1866 has been embodied in a series of phrases uttered, not by her enemies, or her own insignificant people; but by her statesmen and generals. Bismarck's dislike for democracies led him to assert that strong governments were built, not on constitutions and agreements, but "with blood and iron." Reproaching England for going into the present war, another German Chancellor spoke of a sacred treaty as "a scrap of paper." The army was expected, despite the wave of desolation left behind among the innocent women and girls, old men and boys, to obey the order, "Hack your way through," while another German, in order to minimize the inconvenience of leaving witnesses, uttered those final words: "Sink them without a trace."

The development of the science of war has become so terrible and so awful during the past four years that we cannot look into the future with any ray of hope if there is not a complete deliverance from autocracy. The very efficiency which gave to Germany the lead in all those forms of science that redound to the welfare of mankind, has become the means in the hand of her Hindenburgs, Bernhards and Ludendorffs of fastening a slavery on mankind beside which the negro slavery against which our fathers struggled two generations ago, was nothing.

We hate not the Germans. They are our foes, but they are a mighty race. From their loins sprang the Anglo-Saxon race with its love of Democracy. We are fighting for the German people to deliver them from the insanity that comes to them through their ruling caste from the tombs to the past ages. We would see Germany clothed in majesty and liberty, leading in the arts of peace as she has in the past, beating her swords into ploughshares and her spears into pruning hooks.



Who's Who in Peking



T. H. Yeh, Chief of the Technical Office in the Ministry of Finance.

T. H. Yeh, brother of the Managing Director of the National Commercial Bank, Yeh Kuei-chu, has been connected with the Ministry of Finance for five years successively, and is well acquainted with many phases of the problem of currency reform [an interview with him is published elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW].

Born in Hangchow, Chekiang, Mr. Yeh received his early education under private tutors, and was required to study classic Chinese. Soon after the Boxer rising in 1900, he came to the North and entered the Peiyung University by competitive examinations. Dr. C. D. Tenney, now Chinese Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, was then the dean of the University, where Mr. Yeh studied for two years and a half. After a lapse of one year, when he was ill, Mr. Yeh went to England to pursue higher education. During the first few months in England he was a self-supporting student, but later he was given a Government scholarship, which was granted by Yuan Shih-kai when he was Viceroy of Chihli.

Mr. Yeh stayed in England for six years and a half, and attended Birmingham University and the Victoria University in Manchester. He was graduated from the first institution with the degree of B. S. C. He specialized in chemistry, economics, and commercial and industrial organizations. In the first year of the Republic, in 1912, Mr. Yeh returned to China. The following year he joined the Ministry of Finance as technical expert. One year later he was promoted to be the head of the Currency Department, and when Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau, he was appointed chief of the currency and mint department of the Bureau. Upon the dissolution of the Currency

NOTICE

The Management of The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., announce that they will discontinue their Tea Dansants in their ball room at The Astor House Hotel as from Saturday, June 15th, for the Summer³ months, and begin their usual concerts and dancing in The Palm Garden, each week night, except Tuesdays and Fridays, on which nights they will hold Classical Concerts on The Palace Hotel Roof Garden. Music by the Astor House Hotel Orchestra.

Reform Bureau, Mr. Yeh returned to the Assay Office as its Chief. He was occasionally sent out by the Minister of Finance for inspection of almost all the mints in China.

When Liang Chi-chiao was Minister of Finance last year, Mr. Yeh concurrently acted as his Secretary. At present he is also Associate Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Mr. Yeh is thirty-seven years old and has a brilliant future ahead of him.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

June 1. U. S. Admiral Sims reports the loss of the transport *President Lincoln* (18,000 tons), which was torpedoed while returning to the United States.

June 5. New York, fearing an air raid, orders advertising signs in Broadway not to be illuminated at night and at Coney Island illuminations are also discontinued.—The U. S. Navy Department reports the finding of German mines scattered along the Atlantic coast.

June 6. A committee is appointed at Paris under the authority of the Minister of War for the defense of the "entrenched camp." One of the French papers remarks that the events of the past fortnight prove the necessity for preparing against surprise, however improbable.

June 7. American marines in their first big land drive overseas secure a remarkable success near Chateau

Thierry; they penetrate the lines at two points, force themselves up to the Krupp field-guns' positions and take more than 100 prisoners.—The great German offensive on the Western front now dwindles into a series of local operations, and the Allies regain lost positions at a number of points.

June 8. General Pershing reports that the Germans are repulsed by American troops at Chateau Thierry and Bouresches.

June 9. The long-range bombardment of Paris continues.—The Anglo-German War-Prisoners Conference opens at the Hague.

June 10. The Germans, continuing their drive, reach the southern outskirts of Cuvilly-le-Bois, but this small gain is bought at a terrible loss of men.

June 11. German troops capture Mery, Blloy and St. Maur; it is felt in London that the decisive battle of this year is raging, the first objectives of the Germans being Compiègne and then Paris.—British seaplanes bombard Cattaro and Italian planes bombard Durazzo.—U. S. Secretary of War Baker announces that there are 700,000 Americans in France.

CHINA

June 9. Japanese marines are landed at Swatow in view of the disturbed state of affairs in that neighborhood.

June 10. Baron Sakatani, after having submitted a detailed scheme for the reform of China's currency, is offered the post of Advisor of Currency, and it is stated in Peking that he makes his appointment contingent upon the acceptance of his proposals.

JAPAN

June 10. The Tokio correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, in the course of a message dated June 1 that the pro-German-Bolshevism west of Harbin is sweeping eastward, threatening to pass Harbin and extend in the direction of Vladivostock, says: "The Japanese military authorities cannot safely ignore the situation and my belief, founded on good information, is that the Far East may witness a dramatic denouement."

June 12. Sun Yat-sen and his party arrive at Hakone, where they will spend the summer.

GENERAL

May 31. The Government of India frames a resolution outlining the policy for more complete local self-government, a lower and wider franchise and extended financial and administrative powers.—The U. S. House of Representatives passes an army appropriation authorizing an expenditure of twelve thousand million dollars.

June 4. Amidst considerable disorder in the case in which a Member of Parliament was charged with criminally libelling Maud Allan by suggesting that she was a moral pervert because she played Oscar Wilde's "Salome," ends in his acquittal.—Rear-Admiral Gleaves in a speech states that America now has 150 men-of-war in European waters, on which are 35,000 to 40,000 men.

June 6. Despite a rigid censorship, news leaks out of general labor troubles in Austria.

June 7. The U. S. War Department announces that more than a million and a half rifles have been made for the United States since its entry into the war.

June 8. The U. S. Government's June forecast of winter wheat predicts a yield of 50,000,000 bushels more than estimated in the forecast issued May 1.

—Jeremiah O'Leary and other agitators are arrested in the United States charged with giving the enemy information and hampering troop movements.—The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* states that as a result of visits made by Baron Burian to Sofia and Constantinople, the military union existing between Austria and Germany is to be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Supreme War Council having the right to transfer troops from one army to another.

June 9. President Wilson receives from the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce at Moscow a communication declaring that the Russian people rely on the economic support of the Allies for the work of reconstruction.

America

The plant owned by the Bosch Magneto Co. of Plainfield, N. J., and Springfield, Mass., manufacturers of magnetos for airplanes, automobiles, trucks and other army and navy equipment, has been taken over by the alien property custodian. The estimated value of the property is about \$5,000,000.

Rose Pastor Stokes, the former New York Russian Jewess cigar-factory worker who was married thirteen years ago to Phelps Stokes, a Connecticut philanthropist (they having first met while the latter was doing "settlement work" on the East Side of New York), was recently sentenced at Kansas City, Mo., to penal servitude under the Espionage Act.

The U. S. War Department on May 3 resumed publication of the home addresses of men reported on the casualty lists from France. This action means it has been determined that any military information the enemy might gain from the lists would not be of sufficient value to justify the added anxiety among the relatives of soldiers occasioned by suppression of this aid to positive identification.

W. R. Hearst has for more than a decade been publishing in New York City a daily newspaper in the German language known as the *Deutsches Journal*. The publication of this paper had been suspended voluntarily in order that there should be no misunderstanding as to the loyalty of his numerous publications in the English language. The principal German-language newspaper in New York is Bernhard Ridder's *Staats Zeitung*, which, according to a recent announcement, may shortly begin to print entirely in the English language.

Governor Whitman of New York, May 2, approved the "Americanization" bills. One, introduced by Theodore Douglas Robinson, Col. Roosevelt's nephew, requires the attendance at school of non-English speaking and illiterate persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. Severe penalties are imposed for failure to attend school, or where a person induced a minor to absent himself from school. Every employer of a minor subject to the law must display in the place where the minor is employed a weekly record of regular

"THE CHINA CRITIC"

TIENTSIN

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attendance at school. Until such record is procured employment of the minor is unlawful.

Several months ago the city of Baltimore, Maryland, offered a prize of G. \$1,000 for "The American's Political Creed." The prize was won by William Tyler Page of Friendship Heights, Md., a small town near Washington, D. C. It reads: "The American's Creed—I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

Men and Events

The latest war pun: Germany is like Holland in that it is a low lying country, dammed on all sides.

The *Shanghai Mercury* removed its offices on Nanking Road to its new buildings at 5 Hongkong Road during the early part of this month.

A. N. Lethin, of the International Correspondence School, departed this week for a three weeks' business trip to Peking and Tientsin.

S. van Lerberghe, who recently sold his paper, *Le Journal de Peking*, is leaving for France at once and will rejoin his old regiment, the Chasseurs Alpins.

The Russian Consular Court at Hankow last week issued a notification declaring J. K. Panoff, originally from Kiachta, a voluntary bankrupt. Mr. Panoff dealt principally in mining products.

The engagement is announced of Captain R. L. Christian of the 15th infantry, U. S. A., in Tientsin, to Miss Olive Bessell, daughter of K. E. Bessell of the Chinese Government Railways, Tongshan.

The Shanghai Tramway Company has at last discontinued the much-abused privilege which had been accorded native women of traveling in the first-class compartments at third-class rates on the Outer Circle line.

The death occurred during the week at Indianapolis, Indiana, of Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States during the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Fairbanks was a visitor to Shanghai shortly after his term of office had expired.

Singapore papers mention that upon the arrival of a steamer from China at that port during the latter part of last month, a European named H. R. Grover was arrested on instructions received from Shanghai on a charge of embezzlement at this port, involving a sum of \$20,000.

"One thing I notice," said Private Harris Turner, a soldier member of the Saskatchewan Legislature, in an address, "is that every time we hear that food is scarce in England and France, it is a signal for non-producers to gather round a banquet table to discuss the situation. I have attended five luncheons for the discussion of food conservation in the last few weeks."

W. A. Burns, manager of the American Trading Company in China, is planning to depart next week for a six months' vacation in America. Mr. Burns has been head of the American Trading Company in China for the last three years and in addition has served as President of the American Chamber of Commerce and of the Columbia Country Club.

In the weekly report of the British Women's Work Association a tribute is paid to the work done by the late Mrs. G. W. King (wife of the Magistrate of the British Police Court), whose death occurred in Shanghai last week. The late Mrs. King had been a member of the Executive Committee for almost three years and had worked with unremitting and undivided attention.

During the trial of a native at the Shanghai Mixed Court last Monday who had been caught in the act of attempting to steal a bucket of coal from the Shanghai Gas Works, for which he received a month's imprisonment, it developed that his companion had been bayoneted to death by a native policeman, he having responded quickly to a cry from within of "armed robbers."

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the China Commerce Club of California, San Francisco, April 29, the following officers were elected: Robert Dollar, president; Charles H. Bentley, Louis Getz, Andrew Carrigan, E. O. McCormick, J. H. Rosseter, E. W. Wilson, vice-presidents; S. B. McNear, treasurer; E. A. Bernhard, L. R. Cofer, A. H. Cowen, William Baldwin, I. O. Upham; Frank E. Hinckley, secretary.

Goods traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways has increased

to such a remarkable extent that the available rolling stock and accommodation is taxed to the utmost possible limit and it is of interest to note that the locomotive engines of the former line average 5,700 miles per month each, as against an average of some 2,000 miles on nearly all the other railways of the world.

The Robert Dollar Steamship Company recently bought about 13 acres of land along the banks of the Whangpoo opposite Shanghai, where they will erect wharves and godowns to serve as the terminal in the East for their rapidly growing fleet of steamers. This will be the first American-owned wharf at this port. About G. \$400,000 is being invested. The main wharf is to measure 500 feet in length, and two reinforced concrete warehouses are to be erected to hold 10,000 tons of cargo.

The cost of living is high, but the cost of dying is higher still—for some people. James Stillman, the New York banker, died recently leaving a fortune of about \$50,000,000. Uncle Sam levied a war-tax on it of nearly \$12,000,000, and New York state took a rake-off of over \$2,000,000. Still the heirs get \$36,000,000—which is something. The Washington *Pathfinder* says the time is not far distant when almost the entirety of such fortunes will be taxed into the Government coffers, under one name or another.

"Dust on the Editor's Table" is the title of the "Gossip" column in the *Tokio Yorodzu*, and in a late issue the Gossiper says:—Count Terauchi is now much vexed as the newspapers have disclosed the fact that His Excellency was contemplating the removal of Baron Hayashi, Minister to Peking, and putting in his place General Aoki, Military Advisor to the Chinese Government. Count Terauchi being vexed, the Foreign Office officials are rejoicing at the Premier's failure.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai celebrated the Dragon Boat Festival last Thursday, but without reference to the dragon. Instead of that they held a spectacular carnival in their grounds on North Szechuen Road Extension, the principal feature of which was a Baby Show conducted on Western lines. About fifty diminutive Celestials were placed on exhibition, first honors going to "Pussy," the little daughter of Mrs. D. K. Liu, which was voted the prettiest of the lot. There were also interesting athletic events. The Y. W. C. A. Normal school Girls executed two pretty dances.

Charles Denby, former Consul-General at Shanghai and at present a special representative of the State Department, arrived in Shanghai during the week from Peking, accompanied by his Secretary and Commander J. Gillis, American Naval Attache at Peking. Mr. Denby is in China to investigate commercial conditions as affected by the war and especially as affecting the United States under wartime conditions. Exports from China to America are the subject of particular study by the War Trade Board and one of the prime objects of Mr. Denby's trip is to see that the new restrictions made by the government are being observed and also that the export trade from the States is not being exploited by profiteers. Mr. Denby has been in Peking for several weeks and has also visited Hankow and other trade centers. Previous to his arrival at the capital he spent some weeks investigating in Japan.

One of the several German lawyers in Shanghai was brought up at the Shanghai Mixed Court during the week on a charge of having failed to register. He was ordered to register, to which he demurred, but which he nevertheless did. It is pertinent to comment that it was somewhat remarkable that the Shanghai Police authorities should have overlooked so prominent a person in their survey of the local enemy community. Is it possible that Herr Eggeling, one of the managers of the Peking Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, who disappeared almost a year ago, just at the time when the Chinese Government wished to get hold of the bank's books, has also been living quietly all this time right here in Shanghai?

War conditions have caused great changes in the centers of population in all belligerent countries, but probably nowhere have these changes been as great as in Germany. As is only natural, there should be a large increase of population in cities or districts devoted to the production of war material. The most striking example of such an increase is to be found in the city of Bochum in Westphalia, where great coal, iron and steel industries are located. In 1900 it had a scant 65,000 inhabitants; now it has more than three-quarters of a million, thus displacing Munich as the third city in Germany, the latter having dropped to seventh place owing to increases in population in other war manufacturing centers.

The American Song Service for Sunday, June 15, will be devoted to Baccalaureate Exercises of the Shanghai American School. The chief address will be delivered by the Reverend C. M. Caldwell, and Professor Guy C. Stockton, principal of the School, will preside. Special music will be given by the pupils and an invitation has been extended to all of the children who attend the school, and special seating arrangements have been made. The following Sunday, June 23, is the annual meeting of the Song Service and in addition to the regular service there will be a special report of the American Song Service Committee. The report will contain a general summary of the activities of the organization during the year. It is now being printed and will be distributed and discussed at this meeting. A full attendance is desired.

The longest drawn-out case that the British Supreme Court at Shanghai has known for many years was brought to an end when Justice Sausmarez gave judgment in the suit brought by the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd. *versus* the Lancashire Insurance Company to the effect that the defendants had not proved that the plaintiff had committed any fraud in making their claim, which arose out of the disastrous conflagration which destroyed the cotton warehouses last October, but that on the other hand of the 530 bales of cotton alleged to have been on the premises 485 bales were missing. The Judge, in giving his decision, spoke for one hour and three-quarters. It may be mentioned in this connection that it is not the custom for British Courts in the Far East to employ an official stenographer, the Judge himself rapidly jotting down a summary of the evidence, which is necessarily given rather slowly so as to give the Judge time to write his notes. In a case of this importance, however, the lawyers on both sides, with the approval of the Court, employ a private stenographer to take the notes, which in case of appeal are adopted as the official record.

The Anglo-Chinese Garden Party which took place in S. A. Hardoon's Garden on Bubbling Well Road last Sunday afternoon, brought the Chinese Tank Week to a most appropriate close. The hosts of the day were Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, A. G. Stephen, John Johnstone, Chu Pao-san and Shen Liang-fang, and in addition to the very large number of Chinese in attendance there was a numerous attendance of British and Allied guests. Among the items of the entertainment were selections by a Chinese band and by the orchestra of the Astor House, feats by Chinese and Japanese acrobats, and Russian dances. Towards the close of the afternoon Chang Nieh-yu in a few well-chosen words returned thanks to the hosts for the pleasant entertainment they (the Chinese guests) had enjoyed. E. C. Pearce, speaking on behalf of the British community, expressed the pleasure that they had in seeing their Chinese friends under a hospitable roof, and he hoped that the friendship which had thus been signalized would grow stronger, and that Great Britain and China would go through the world united.

Fourth of July in Shanghai.

As has already been announced, the customary Fourth of July reception at the United States Consulate-General will not be held this year, nor will there be any military function. Notwithstanding the omission of two such important events, the day will be celebrated with great *eclat* by the entire American community and it is safe to say that in no previous year will the cooperation of the nationals of the other Allies be as cordial and wholehearted as it will be this year, for although it is true that at the time of last year's celebration America had already joined the ranks of the nations at war with Germany, at that time the significance and the value of America's assistance had not yet been realized.

The principal event of the day will take place at Verdun Gardens, where an open air garden party and dance with supper will take place. Tickets for admission to the Gardens are being sold at \$10, and male holders of same are entitled to take with them one lady free, with a charge of \$5 extra for each additional one.

No Independence Day celebration would be complete without fireworks, and the display to be given at Verdun Gardens ought to satisfy everybody. However, there will be no fire in these "fireworks" as it will be an electrical display—smoke and steam playing on colored lights. The reception will take place in the Club House, and supper will be served in a handsomely decorated matshed which has been erected in front of the Club House. The old skating rink, which has latterly been used as a cinematograph hall, will be set aside for dancing purposes; there will, however, be moving picture displays in the open air. Music of a suitable character will be furnished by orchestras and bands. The proceeds of the party, after the payment of expenses, will be devoted to charitable purposes.

The Fourth of July is always a great event for the two clubs which are being conducted in Shanghai under the auspices of Americans—namely the American Club in Nanking Road, and the Columbia Country Club in Route Doumer. The former is holding an open reception during the entire day, to which all friends are welcome, and the latter will probably also hold open house.

The usual baseball games will take place on the Race Course grounds, where extra seating accommodation has been provided.

Women's Work

Institution for the Chinese Blind to Hold Exhibition

There will be an exhibition of physical work done by the students of the Institution for the Chinese Blind at No. 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, this afternoon (June 15) at 3 o'clock. The program consists of a drum and fife band, songs, wand drills, calisthenics, Swedish exercises, dumb-bell drill, military drill, fire drill, tug-of-war and a field meet given by the Seniors and Juniors of the school.

An exhibition of physical work will also be given by the students of the Eliza Yates school, North Szechuen Road, this afternoon (June 15) at 3 o'clock.

American Red Cross at Changsha

The American women of Changsha organized for Red Cross War Relief work in January. An Auction Tea supplied the first money for the purchase of materials and this fund was increased by various means and has totaled about \$700. Orders for material were sent at once to Shanghai but due to low water and the exigencies of war in that province the goods did not arrive until the middle of March, and then these did not receive as much as their enthusiasm and ambition had prompted them to order. The following articles have been made and shipped:

- 126 pairs pyjamas
- 60 pairs bedsocks
- 11 pairs socks
- 12 sweaters
- 2 mufflers
- 6 pairs wristlets

The most interesting development of the local work has been the correspondence with American women in the interior cities of the province and their eagerness to cooperate with the Changsha branch. They, too, are raising money, and have received through the Changsha branch materials for work. Their finished work has been returned and shipped to Shanghai. The response from Hangchowfu was especially encouraging. What may be an important asset to the work has been the discovery that the girls in Mission schools are excellent knitters and need the work as much as the men at the front need the socks. This branch of the work is still in the experimental stage but it will bear watching and may encourage development.

Materials have been ordered and work mapped out for the summer for those who stay in Changsha and for those who go to Kuling. The Kuling work will be coordinated with the work of the Hankow and Nanking branches.

\$500 Netted from Garden Fete for Red Cross Funds

Approximately \$500 was realized from the Garden Fete held under the auspices of the American Woman's Club in the Verdun Gardens last Saturday June 8, at 4:30 p.m. Over 1,000 people attended the Garden party in spite of the gloomy weather. The decorations were carried out very elaborately with flags of the Allied nations, some 300 being loaned for the occasion by the American Consular Service and the American Navy. The program consisted of dances by girls from the St. Mary's School and the Seniors of the Y. W. C. A.

Normal School of Physical Education. The foreign secretaries of the Y. W. C. A. had the training of these girls in charge, and are all members of the American Woman's Club. Refreshments were served and donated by members of the Club. It was planned to hold the Fete at the home of Mrs. Julean Arnold and Mrs. J. K. Sague, 405 Avenue Joffre, but owing to the weather it was held at Verdun Gardens. This Fete brings the Club's contributions to the Red Cross up to \$1,200. The Club officers and Garden Party Committee extend thanks to all that had connection with making the Fete a success.

Notes on Japan

The Japan Chapter of the American Red Cross at Yokohama will hold a sale at the Grand Hotel on Saturday afternoon, June 15, in the new lounge room. The sale will consist of paintings in oil, household arts and crafts, a vanity booth, candy, etc. The proceeds of the sale will be given to the Red Cross.

The Japanese women in the Kyushu fishing villages have organized fire brigades to be ready in emergency, while the men are at sea. Recently, when a fire broke out at one of these villages, the services of the fire women were called and they proved themselves quite as efficient as men. A demand for female labor has sprung up in Japan and the women are satisfied with lower wages than those paid to the men.

Instructor at Vassar Arrested by U. S.

Miss Agathe Wilhelmine Richrath, assistant instructor in German at Vassar College, thirty years old, was arrested on April 30 and taken into custody on a charge of circulating German propaganda. The young woman was taken by Federal agents, who also arrested Dr. Josef Stulz. Miss Richrath was attending a birthday party at the home of William Knauss when she gave utterances of pro-German sentiments and offended many guests. She attempted to justify the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and talked freely to a prominent Poughkeepsie lawyer present, who asked her many questions. It was through the lawyer that investigation was started and she was taken into custody. Miss Richrath said she did feel sorry for the women and children who lost their lives but she was not sorry for the rich men that met their deaths. The reason she gave for the justification of the sinking of the ship was that it "carried bullets for the murder of our German fathers."

Women and Events

The Red Cross Drive at Amoy resulted in a draft for G.\$5,000 being sent to Washington.

A Central Committee for China of the American Red Cross has been organized to oversee the work of the 14 Chapters already established in China. The committee comprises Bishop F. R. Graves, M. F. Perkins, John K. Sague, W. A. B. Nichols (secretary) and Julean Arnold (chairman).

A Red Cross concert was given at Soochow on Wednesday evening, June 12, in the Laura Haygood School for the American Red Cross.

According to dispatches Lady Randolph Churchill was married in London on June 1 to Lieutenant Porch. Those present included the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.

President Wilson on April 19 signed a bill extending provisions of the Espionage Act to women requiring registration of enemy alien women.

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Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Mrs. Florence Hilles, Suffrage leader and daughter of the late Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, has been working as an employee of the shell-loading plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at New Castle.

According to a Washington paper, the Post Office department has informed Congress that 1,600,000 letters were written and sent home by American soldiers overseas on the recent "Mother's Day."

On June 3, the Red Cross ten-day campaign for 25,000 additional nurses started, following the general appeal made by the Army and Navy surgeons.

The Berlin Commercial Court has decided that an employer has no right to kiss his female employee. A sixteen-year-old girl was dismissed by the owner of the printing works because she objected to his kisses.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

A Japanese Connection with the Plot Against the Premier of China

By David Fraser, Peking correspondent to the "North China Daily News" (Shanghai) and "The Times" (London).

The above [quoted from MILLARD'S REVIEW] is Hollington Tong's version of the affair, more or less. But there is something more to tell about Chang Hsun. A couple of months ago the Chinese police arrested three Japanese and handed them over to their own Legation, as required by treaty. It leaked out that these gentry were discovered in a plot to assassinate the Premier. It was whispered in the very best informed circles that the instigator of the plot was Chang Hsun, who had employed these Japanese to kill the man who had defeated him and undone his Restoration. This little story faded away from men's memories, and left only the impression of an intricate piece of camouflage, concealing Heaven only knows what subtle manoeuvre. The sequel to this story, however, is now being told in the Japanese courts.

At Nagasaki, a few days ago, two Japanese were charged with having made an attempt on the life of General Tuan Chi-jui, Premier of China.

In the course of the trial Shichiro Matsushita, one of the accused, said that in December, at Mukden, he met a Chinese woman named Chen-yuan, who was working for one of the staff officers of General Chang Hsun. "The woman asked him to kill Premier Tuan or Tuan Chih-kuei, War Minister, if he was unable to kill the former. The accused said he thought that if Premier Tuan, who is the head of the military faction in the North, was disposed of and the Manchu dynasty in China restored as attempted by General Chang a compromise between the North and South could be easily effected. For this reason he accepted the commission. The men were to receive Yen 100,000 for the murder of Premier Tuan and Yen 50,000 for Tuan Chih-kuei.

"They arrived in Peking in January, and prowled about the vicinity of Premier Tuan's residence several times looking for an opportunity to carry out their design. There were five sentinels outside the gate and something like 300 soldiers inside the gate. They therefore decided to wait for the appearance of the Premier. They tried to find out the number of his motor car. Once they saw a motor car emerge out of the gate while they were waiting but it contained women only."

The other accused, Natsu-umaya, in his statement, said he thought that General Chang was a

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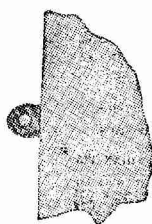
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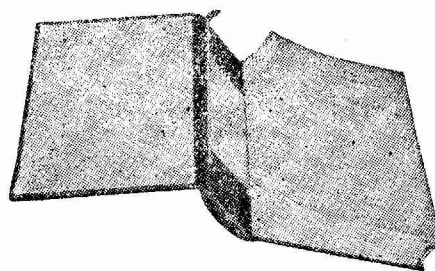
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loyalist hero comparable to the well-known Kusunoki Masashige and he accepted the commission to kill Tuan.

Accused are said to have maintained a swaggering manner during their trial as if regarding themselves heroes.

The case is still proceeding, and it will certainly be interesting to hear more of these ronins who for high motives—and \$150,000—conspired against the lives of two inoffensive Chinese Generals.

Count Terauchi's "Unfortunate" Interview

From the Tokio Asahi

It is not possible for the Premier himself to retract his statement since it was written in Japanese and submitted for his confirmation. The first page of the Japanese original written on a sheet of paper bearing the mark of the Imperial Railways, which is reproduced in the *Outlook*, is undeniable evidence of the authenticity of the interview. Despite his universal reputation for honesty and taciturnity the Premier is an irresponsible speaker. We have seen the evidence of it repeatedly in his remarks in the last session of the Diet. We remember that in spite of the announcement of Viscount Motono that he exchanged opinions with the Allies concerning the intervention question the Premier, answering to the question of a certain member of the Diet only a few days after Motono's announcement, bluntly denied it, saying that he never considered the question. The bluntness of his denial was as astonishing as it was plainly dishonest. Again at the close of the session he hinted at the probability of calling an extraordinary session, thereby creating the impression that the Government might after all be seriously planning for mobilization, but the later development of the situation clearly showed that the Premier was not serious. The interview he gave to the *Outlook* is to be considered as another instance of his irresponsible utterance. We understand how it must have been so since we can judge it from the character of the speaker but unfortunately his statement was primarily addressed to the foreign public, which knows nothing about the idiosyncrasy of the Premier. The effect of his remark will be all the more disastrous as the foreign public would have read it with the preconceived impression that Terauchi is a soldier of upright character and of few words. We are sorry particularly because the statement was published just at the time when the Russian situation together with the talk of the Japanese intervention was such that even without the statement the suspicion of the possibility of a German-Japanese alliance might have easily been entertained by foreigners, as the interviewer himself had. The most critical remark falling in the most critical situation can not but create a profound sensation in the foreign public and the effect of it will certainly be carried into the peace negotiations that come after the war. The only effective way to absolve this nation from the suspicion of the Allies and all its possible disastrous consequences is the resignation of the Premier. We urge, concludes the editor, that he will see his responsibility and resign at once.

Tokio Editors Discuss "Allies' Lack of Initiative"

The *Yorodzu* and the *Niroku* are impatient about the Allies' lack of initiative. Why do they fight a

defensive war only? Is it because they are less enterprising spiritually? It is all very well to look forward to the time when the American soldiers are ready to operate in great numbers, but take care lest the situation be broken irrecoverably by the bold enterprise of the enemy before the American re-inforcements arrive. This is the tone of the two papers.

The *Yomiuri* entertains the same apprehension but its tone is less pronounced. After shifting argument to both sides the editor ends in urging a more resolute spirit to win this war at all cost. Above all the Allies should forget all the internal political questions for the time being at least and bend their full energy toward crushing the enemy in a positive manner.

Comments by the "Sage of Waseda" on the Sino-Japanese Agreement

From an article in the Kokumin (Tokio) by Count Okuma

When the question of intervention was agitated more than two months ago, the opinions of the Government authorities were divided. Viscount Motono stood for mobilization enthusiastically but most members of the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs and the leaders of all the political parties were against it on the ground that any decisive action would be premature under the circumstances then obtained. On the other hand, the Allies were also divided. England and France were in favor of intervention but America was of the opinion that the situation of Russia did not demand military measures. America seems to have thought that the impression of the impending German menace was created by the enemy's agents and the thoughtless alarm of the Japanese staying in Siberia. She seemed to entertain some suspicion about the motive of this country and feared a possible disastrous consequence a hasty intervention might bring. These circumstances conspired to put off the action of Japan. The Sino-Japanese negotiations were already begun at this time. At the close of the last session of the Diet the Premier hinted at the probability of calling an extraordinary session in the near future. The hint was of course taken as the suggestion of the probability of intervention. It was a careless remark and unnecessarily excited the speculation of the public as to the real policy of the Government about the mobilization question. This is one fault and another fault was committed by keeping the nature of the Sino-Japanese negotiations secret. If there were nothing objectionable in them from the beginning they ought to have been conducted in broad daylight so that there would not have been any cause for injurious rumors. The anti-Japanese agitation of the Chinese could have been avoided altogether.

I have the suspicion that Japan meant far more than realized in the signed agreement; that her original plan had to be modified to a considerable extent by the counterproposals of the Peking Government.

Two months have elapsed since the beginning of the negotiations and the present situation is very different from what then obtained. Things are changing and I wish that this Government would not have undertaken anything, the purpose of which is indefinite and the value of which is questionable. However, since the agreement is now realized I only wish that the Government will use the utmost caution in carrying it out into practice.

Chinese Government Railways

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HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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China's Efforts at Currency and Coinage Reform

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

SINCE 1880, when the first modern mint was established at Canton, China has coined altogether 471,297,900 silver dollars, according to T. H. Yeh, chief of the Technical Office in the Ministry of Finance, who once headed the Currency Department. Owing to the phenomenal rise of the value of silver since the beginning of the war, a portion of these dollars have been melted for export, but the mints at Tientsin, Nanking and Wuchang are daily turning out between 150,000 and 50,000 dollars each to make up deficits on the market. Prior to 1890 only foreign dollars from Mexico, Japan, Manila and Spain were circulated in China. They are now being gradually expelled from China and are being replaced by those coined here.

"Before the establishment of the mints using modern machinery to make silver dollars," said Mr. Yeh in an interview granted to me yesterday, "China had only plants for coining brass cash. Such plants were called Pao Chien Chu. Viceroy Chang Chih-tang was the first man who saw the need of making our own silver tokens, and founded the first mint on modern lines at Canton in the year of 1890, when the first Chinese dollar was coined. Eight years later, the second modern mint was established in Yunnan. As there was a great demand for Chinese dollars and it was profitable to meet it, two mints were built at Wuchang and Changsha respectively in 1902, when the country was more open to foreign commerce. The following year, the Nanking Mint, the Chengtu Mint and the Chungkiang Mint were successfully erected.

In 1904 the Tientsin Mint, which was destined to play a more important part, made its first appearance. The money-making factory established at Mukden in 1905 was the last one of the series.

"There are altogether nine principal mints in China, and the other mints located at Hangchow, Soochow, Kaifeng, Foochow, Tsingkiangpu and Tsinan were closed because they were not needed. In all these new mints is used the dollar-making machinery from the West, which considerably minimizes the chance of the existence of counterfeits on the market. Sinkiang once had a mint for making what was then called, 'red cash,' and for coining tael dollars, but this mint has since been closed.

"China, in my opinion, needs four or five mints at most, even if we take into consideration the vastness of her territory and the difficulty of transportation. Besides six assay offices, the United States of America has only four mints, whilst Great Britain and Germany each have six. In the case of China, I am of the opinion that the mints at Tientsin, Nanking, Wuchang and Canton are all that are needed. Those at Yunnan and Chengtu, on account of the lack of modern means of transportation and the chaotic condition in that part of the country, had better be retained for the present. As to the others, as early as in the second year of the Republic, when I was in charge of the Currency Department in the Ministry of Finance, I advocated their abolition. But the mints at Changsha and Chungkiang, which make copper coins only and whose closing I formerly advocated, still remain. The Nanking Mint should have been located at Shanghai in order to save transportation expenses and provide greater facilities of exchanging bullion for coins, as Shanghai, and not Nanking, is one of China's commercial centers. The removal of the mint to the "New York of Asia" even at the present time is considered advisable.

"When the mints were first established, the primary object of the officials concerned was to raise revenue for the provinces, chiefly through the issue of copper coins. They were thus revenue-raising instruments for provincial authorities, and were consequently not controlled by Peking. In the last days of the T'ing Dynasty, when efforts were made to reform the currency, the Tientsin Mint was promoted to be the head mint, and the other mints were ranked as branches. All of them had to be inspected in turn by a chief assayer, and F. Malcolm Wharton, a member of the Royal Mints of London, was engaged for the purpose. An assay office was soon afterwards established in the Ministry of Finance, of which Dr. Yen Fu, a graduate of the Greenwich Naval College, one of the most well-known Chinese scholars, was appointed the first director. All the assayers of the head and branch mints had to pass an examination of practical assaying before they received their appointments. But when the first revolution broke out in 1911, this well-worked out scheme was abandoned. Imitating the example of the third division of troops, who sacked Peking in 1912, the soldiers at Tientsin burnt down the Head Mint, after having plundered it.

"When Hsiung Hsi-ling became Minister of Finance for the second time in 1913, the Tientsin Mint was again converted into the head mint to control the branches. New buildings were erected on the ground on which the old ones had stood. A

small sum from the Reorganization Loan was earmarked for mint reform. But after Mr. Hsiung's resignation from the Premiership and the concurrent post of the Minister of Finance, the currency scheme received another check, and the money so earmarked for the reorganization of mints was expended for other purposes. Fortunately, the Director of the Head Mint, Wu Ting-chang, now Vice-Minister of Finance, remained at his post and did his best to retain its prime position. The branch mints, although no longer under the control of the provincial authorities, do not, however, allow the Head Mint to direct their manifold activities. This is an anomalous situation.

"When Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau in 1914, he divided his Bureau into two Departments, one looking after banking and note-issuing, and the other dealing with currency and mints. I was made the Chief of the latter Department. During this period the mints were partially reorganized. Their management, for instance, became more uniform and regulated, and a plan for the unification of silver dollars and subsidiary coins and thorough modernization of the mints was to be adopted. But the then President of the Republic, Yuan Shih-kai, did not have a clear conception of currency reform. Finding that he was not given sufficient power to manage his business, Liang Chi-chiao resigned, and the Bureau was subsequently dissolved, whilst currency reform remained in the state of mere discussion. When Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Minister of Finance last year, one of his main policies was currency reform, but, as every one knows, the Cabinet was short-lived. He did not have enough time even to initiate his policy, although it was worked out in detail.

"The assaying office, of which I am now in charge, has for the last three years exercised little or no control over the mints. According to the requirement of the Ministry of Finance, the mints send in one out of every 10,000 dollars minted for assaying. If the Assay Office finds that the dollar did not contain the requisite amount of silver, it will report to the Currency Department, which will deal with the mint in question as it sees fit. But the work of the Assay Office stops here.

"The fineness of the dollar was originally fixed at 900 in 1000 (90 per cent silver). But it was afterwards reduced to 890 for the following reason. In any currency reform, the unification of dollars was to be the first step. According to the scheme drawn up, old dollars were to be current at par with new ones in the first few years of reform, because it would take too long a time to mint new dollars needed for circulation. The fineness of new dollars was therefore made to be equal to that of old ones, of which Peiyang dollars were most numerous, and whose fineness, on the average, is 890, which has now become the legal fineness of Chinese dollars bearing Yuan Shih-kai's image. The legal allowance for deviation from this fineness of 890 is 3 in 1000. It means that if a dollar contains 892.67 per cent of silver or 887.33, it will be within the limit of tolerance. The weight of the dollar is 72 of a Kuping Tael and the tolerance is also 3 in 1000, i. e. a dollar may be as heavy as .72216 or as light as .71789 of a Kuping Tael, one Kuping Tael being equal to 37.301 grammes. When the new



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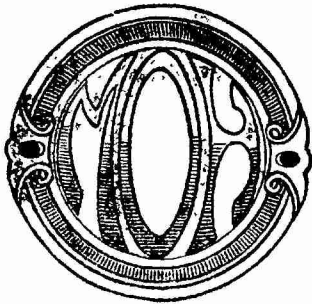
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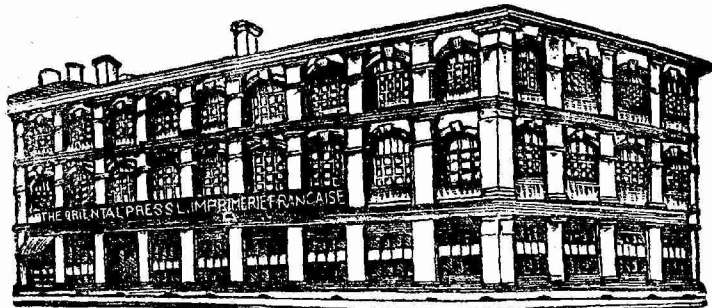
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dollars were first made, we discovered that some were of greater deviation than the above, but this state of affairs has been much improved, and I can say from our assay record that they are practically all within the legal limit. Of course we are not responsible for these dollars, samples of which were not sent in to be assayed, but there is no reason to doubt why the new dollars will not soon be accorded universal acceptance in the country."

I asked Mr. Yeh how many dollars altogether had been coined in China? "Old dollars minted under the names of Hupeh, Kiangnan, Peiyan, etc., have amounted to 286,351,413 pieces," replied Mr. Yeh, "Of these more than 40 million pieces have been recoined into new ones. As to the new dollars which bear Yuan Shih-kai's image, down to March this year, and in some cases to the end of last year, 184,946,487 pieces have been made. In the last two years a large amount of dollars has been melted for export, chiefly in Shanghai, owing to the unusual rise of the value of silver. The Mexican and old Chinese dollars were melted first, and consequently they have become scarce whilst new dollars are increasing in number. In North China the new dollars are practically the only dollars now current. In South China they are also universally used, with the possible the exception of Shanghai and a few places in the South-west.

"As to the subsidiary coins, they are not minted as much as before. Following are some statistics of the subsidiary coins which have been minted by China:

$\frac{1}{2}$	cent copper coins	46,866,248.
$\frac{1}{5}$	cent copper coins	44,083,405.
$\frac{1}{10}$	cent copper coins	182,467,173.
1	cent copper coins	37,082,064,828.
2	cent copper coins	396,737,571.
5	cent copper coins	300,805,522.
10	cent copper coins	15,699,227.
20	cent copper coins	3,064,862.

In Szechwan 5, 10 and 20 cent copper coins were formerly used. The size of the 20 cent copper coin is the same as that of a dollar. As early as 1912 the Minister of Finance tried to put all this to a stop, realizing that their denominations were too big, but on account of the opposition of the military, the coining of only 10 and 20 cent copper coins was suspended. I hear, unofficially, that 10 cent copper coins are again being minted. Regarding silver subsidiary coins, down to the end of the Fifth Year of the Republic, or 1916, there were coined altogether 244,729,725 ten cent silver pieces, and 1,380,623,516 twenty cent silver pieces. For the time being new subsidiary coins are being slowly minted by the Head Mint at Tientsin for circulation on the market. The Mint has thus far minted 558,401 fifty cent silver pieces, 1,411,973 twenty cent silver pieces and 2,391,967 ten cent silver pieces."

"How about the currency reform?" I asked. "As to the currency reform," replied Mr. Yeh, "it is difficult to carry it out because of the European War and the internal trouble. The gold standard is of course the ultimate object of China. The Japanese Chambers of Commerce wish us to adopt it at once and use gold coins of the same weight and fineness as yen. According to Dr. Sakatani, a Japanese currency expert, it is however too early to adopt. I also hold the opinion that we had better wait until after the war, Mr. MacAdoo, the American Secretary of



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Finance, once declared that America stood for international bimetallism and Mr. Balfour, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, when visiting America, endorsed this declaration. There are great difficulties in the way of the adoption of international bimetallism, but both MacAdoo and Balfour must have foreseen them all when they publicly gave out their views on the question, which are not views of irresponsible men. Who knows what will be the change in the international currency system after the war? If America and Great Britain can agree on the program of international bimetallism, to which the Latin Union will probably raise no objection, China's currency problem will be largely solved. If we adopt the gold standard now, we will have to change it later in the event of the adoption of the new international currency system. Besides, what ratio between gold and silver shall we use if we should be obliged to have the gold standard at present? The Japanese ratio of 21.6 is not safe, as Japanese subsidiary coins are being melted by many people at a profit. The advantage of the gold standard is to facilitate international trade, but while the war is proceeding there is no international trade to speak of.

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Besides there is no loss but gain in exchange so far as China is concerned. I therefore don't see the necessity for the adoption of the gold standard at present as urged by the Japanese Chambers of Commerce.

"Since the first visit to China of Prof. Jeremiah Jenks of New York, who is an American currency expert, a decade ago, the question of China's currency reform has been discussed. Various schemes and theories have been advanced and discarded in turn. There has been too much talk, and not sufficient real work. If the authorities concerned had commenced in a less ambitious way the unification of silver dollars as the first step of the currency reform from the time when the question first came into existence, the silver dollars in the country would have been unified to day. As it is, currency reform on a large scale cannot be undertaken before the country settles down and the Great War is over. But there is no reason why reform cannot be started to-day by unifying the existing dollars.

Old dollars, for instance, can be recoined with little expense, and new ones made within the legal limit of allowance for fineness and weight. Giving sufficient power to the Head Mint at Tientsin and the Assay Office in Peking, and the simple but essential reform can be easily effected. There is no lack of qualified men for the work, although there is decidedly the lack of a consistent policy and a proper organization to undertake it. No objection, however, will be raised in any quarters if a foreign assayer is employed to assist, although I don't think that it is necessary. The Head Mint employs an American, Dr. Fuller, and this office used to have an English assayer by the name of A. E. Newland, but at present on my staff are to be found Chinese graduates of foreign universities and Chinese experts in assaying, who prove themselves quite capable of handling the work entrusted to them.

"If the new dollars," concluded Mr. Yeh "are unified and made current throughout the country, which is not a difficult task our currency problem will be partly solved, and the country and the people, especially foreign merchants, will stand to benefit the most."

Peking, June 8, 1918.

Robert Dollar—One of the Men Who Are Making America

TWO very interesting books of inspiration have recently come from the press. One of them by B. C. Forbes is entitled "Men Who are Making America," and in about four hundred and fifty pages are told in an intimate way the most interesting incidents in the lives of fifty of America's most useful citizens. Among them appears the name of Captain Robert Dollar, who from a humble lumber camp cook-boy has developed into one of America's greatest shipowners and lumber merchants—and a pioneer in developing intimate relations between America and China. W. S. Van Cott & Co., San Francisco, have just issued the "Memoirs of Robert Dollar." Robert Dollar was born in Scotland in 1844, and first saw the New World in 1858, when his parents migrated to Canada.

The first thing that strikes the reader is what an extraordinarily busy man Captain Dollar is. In the work of developing his lumber and shipping business he has traveled extensively all over the world, particularly in the Far East, and wherever he went he attracted great attention by the forceful addresses which he delivered. He has entertained and been entertained by hundreds of prominent Chinese, and has been the guest of Chambers of Commerce in China and Japan and all along the Pacific coast. He has combined a successful business career with a life spent in preaching the value of industry; his remarks publicly and privately have always been an incentive to the youth of all lands to strive onward and upward.

In his "Memoirs" Mr. Dollar gives an intimate description of the principal points of interest in China, among them being Hangchow, and, in view of the very great interest that is being taken in this place, the REVIEW takes pleasure in reprinting the following paragraphs concerning the Ling Ying Temple, a reference to which was made in the issue of May 18.

"His Excellency Sheng Kung-pao, learning that Americans were about to build a large college nearby

for the education of Chinese boys, was prompted to rebuild the Central Hall in all its former greatness and splendor; in its day it was the most magnificent of all Chinese temples. For this purpose he ordered twenty-eight of the largest round timbers that could be bought in America. They ran, in size, as long as one hundred and five feet and forty-eight inches, in diameter, at the butt. They were perfectly straight and as fine pieces of timber as ever left America. The largest one weighed over twenty tons. I donated the timbers, and sent them over on the deck of the steamer *M. S. Dollar* to Shanghai, where they were put into rafts and taken up to the end of the Grand Canal, a distance of two hundred miles to Hangchow. From there to the site of the temple they were carried a distance of five miles, over the narrow paved path, by two hundred and fifty men, one hundred and twenty-five on each side. A bamboo pole for each two men was tied to the timber by a small rope, the poles angling slightly, to permit the man on one side to carry on his right shoulder, and his associate at the other end, on his left shoulder; all lifting steadily and together until the word of command for all to straighten up when overseers rushed back and forth along the line to see no one shirked his duty. The emblem of the overseer's office is a bamboo rod six feet long, sharpened at one end, with which he prods some in the ribs or whacks others over the shoulders. They reminded me of the ox-teamster, familiarly called the bull-puncher, in the old days, in the lumber woods.

"When the enormous weight of the log is lifted clear of the ground, all the men keep step with military precision, moving on without any apparent difficulty. This primitive method of lifting these logs to a perpendicular position without the aid of steam, was used by their forefathers thousands of years ago. It shows how great weights can be transported and lifted without machinery, and accounts for the way the great stones in the walls of various cities in China, and the Pyramids of Egypt, were lifted and put together."

Annual Meetings of Shanghai Companies

At the annual meeting of the Kapala Island Estates, Ltd. (1912), held June 10, G. Grayrigge, the chairman, in his address mentioned that he was sorry to say the results of the past year were not as good as might be expected; there was a small profit on the year's working of Tls. 1,732.86, which reduced the debit at profit and loss account to Tls. 14,704.91.

At the annual meeting of Gordon & Co. Ltd. (sanitary engineers), held June 11, a dividend of 10% was authorized, in addition to Tls. 20,000 being added to the general reserve account. The success of this rapidly growing concern is largely due to the excellent work of the managing director, J. D. Gordon.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The s. s. *Justin* left Shanghai May 18 with a long line of general cargo for American ports, among same being 160 tons of wood oil for Chicago and 25 tons groundnut oil for Tacoma.

When the Dutch steamer *Tjieatorem* sailed from Shanghai May 23 it had on board 8,000 tons of flour destined for London. The Japanese steamer *Taiyu Maru*, which sailed three days earlier, carried 2,000 tons of flour for the same destination.

Rolph, Mills & Co., commission merchants at San Francisco, Cal., have commenced the issue of a printed monthly bulletin (first issue, eighteen pages) in which to keep their clients informed not only of market prices but also generally concerning business conditions. This bulletin supersedes the market letters (which have been appearing in the REVIEW).

Another short course in sericulture is to be given by the University of Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry in connection with their summer school course. The course in sericulture will be in charge of Professor Woodworth, and will emphasize the practical rearing of silk worms, diseases of silk worms, breeding of improved races of silk worms, and scientific discussion of present-day Chinese practices in the rearing of silkworms.

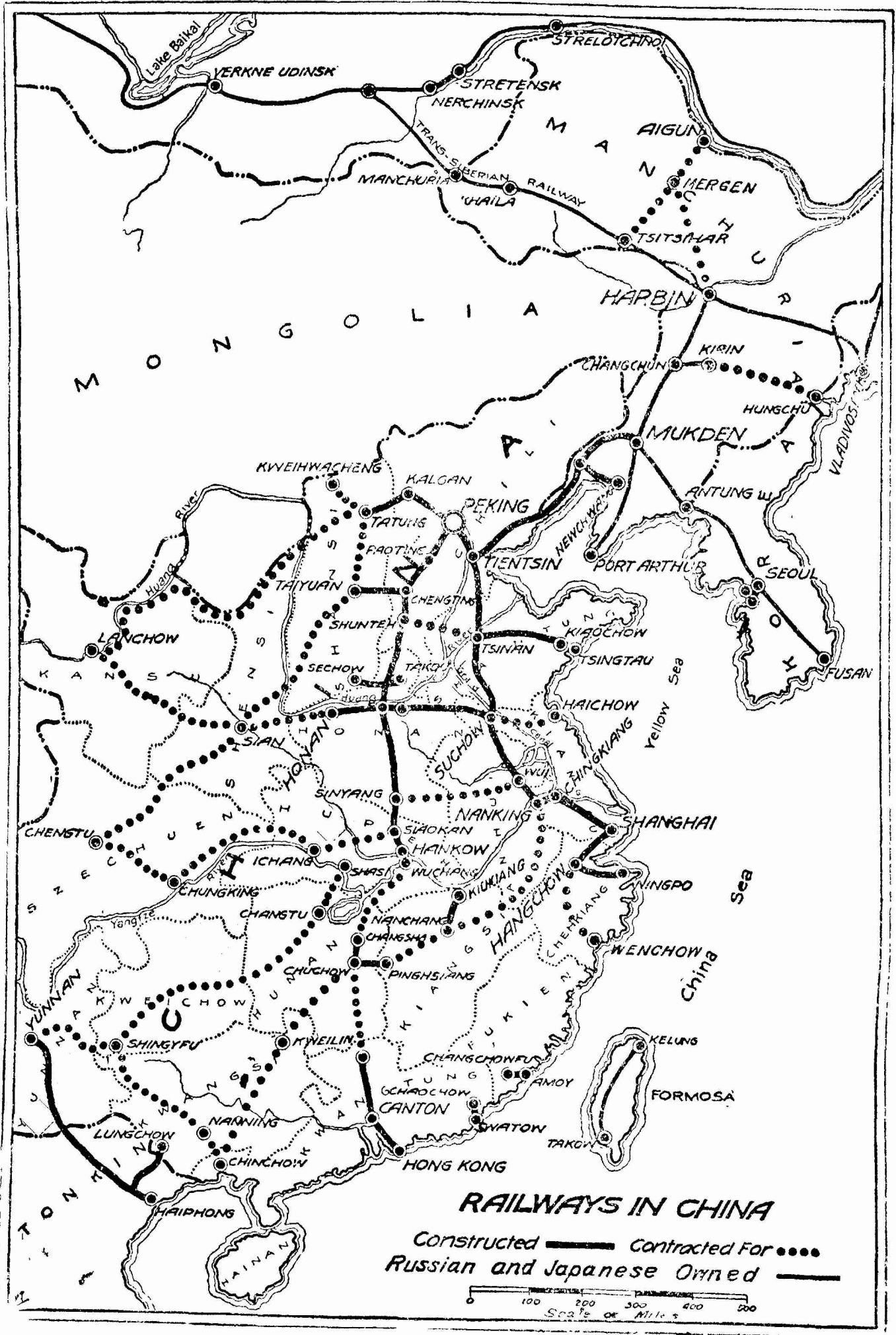
Among the railways of China, the Peking-Suiyuan line, which was built under the supervision of the celebrated American-educated Chinese civil engineer Dr. Jeme Tien-ju, stands out prominently as having enjoyed a very prosperous patronage from its very inception. In the year 1916 this line was opened to Fengchen, and at the same time the Round City Branch was also opened to traffic. Recently the construction of a branch line at Tatunghsien for the transportation of coal is in progress. While the length of this line is being extended the operating revenue is automatically increasing, and the operating revenue grew from \$2,591,710 to \$3,895,779 in 1916. There was a slight drop for 1917 to \$3,716,155, but this was due to floods and other troubles. The permanency of the Railway's revenue may be judged from the fact that in spite of the cessation of traffic caused by the prevention of plague during this year, when the revenues were affected, the total amount of revenue derived up to April this year, when compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year, nevertheless shows an increase by \$192,907.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. Godfry, Wenchow; E. Thacker, Harbin; Miss A. S. Guffin, Hangchow; E. Fox, Tainanfu; E. B. Gregory, Shanghai; H. Arimatsu, Nanking; Y. Sonoda, Nanking; T. Fujii, Nanking; M. Young, Peking; R. R. Roxburgh, Hongkong; A. A. de Carvalho, Amoy; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beaman, Jr., Boston; Miss A. S. Beaman, Boston; Mrs. F. de Risco, New York; T. Coward, Norway; E. Evensen, Hankow; E. K. Sokobin, Nanking; W. M. Moural, Priestker, Tientsin; W. Durcker, Tientsin; K. Bakalenikoff, Tientsin; W. Sirvido, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Chmechukzeki, Tientsin; R. E. Hansen, San Francisco; H. Catlein, New York; D. Knowel, Liverpool; Reb. E. Cameron, Edinburgh; E. Schlandecher; H. Henderson; Mrs. H. I. Everall; Miss Thomas; O. R. Coales, Chungking; S. J. Engstrom, Tainanfu; T. Weber; Mrs. Weber; M. I. G. Weber, Tientsin; T. Osiensky, Tientsin; P. Bolahokoff; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. H. Browning, San Francisco; Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Allen, San Francisco; Miss E. L. Allen, San Francisco; R. W. Allen, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hatanaru; H. Eyde, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Glenski Lanskai, Tientsin; E. M. Yeibel, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gilchrist, Ningpo; H. W. Daniels, Ningpo; S. A. Sheperd, Ningpo; M. Shimansky, Harbin; O. Zurenitch, Harbin; Potak, Harbin; Mrs. L. M. Girdwood, Ningpo; M. Edmonds; Wong Kwong, San Francisco; Sauschin; J. Kay; Niklevish; E. A. Moffet, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Jamechevitch, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Witte, Harbin; G. G. Neff; S. D. French; S. Panies; A. Kamerling, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Yang; C. A. Paulder; Mr. and Mrs. S. Zimmerman; R. E. de Gardin; E. Alabester, Hangchow; E. R. Long; Mrs. T. Panner, Yokohama; A. Kamerling, San Francisco; H. H. Levy, New York; R. C. Grierson, Singapore; A. P. Vezigen; A. Boradin; W. M. Andersen, New York; F. G. Harrison, Nanking; Mrs. H. Gra; Nanking; Mas. S. G. Sankin, Hankow; Mrs. Gansakes, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Lanriero; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Walcott; Dorizon; F. R. Whler; Mr. and Mrs. Notgan, Hongkong.



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Growth of Railroads in China

CHINA has an area of about 4,300,000 square miles — about one and a half times the area of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska. Its population is estimated to be about 400,000,000. In all this vast extent of country and with this great population there were in 1916 only some 6,000 miles of railroads. Something over 2,000 miles more are under construction and still eight or nine thousand more are projected. About half the 6,000 miles actually constructed are owned by the Government and the rest by the Provinces and by private concerns.

Lack of money from the various powers that formerly assisted it so materially has been the greatest obstacle in the way of China's railway expansion in the last year or two. American capital represented by the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Co. entered the field of railway construction in China in 1916. This company was allotted 1,100 miles of lines in various sections of the country, some of which has since been substituted for other lines. The activity

of this company has been practically the only railway building in China of late, although many improvements on other lines have been made.

The development of railways in China has brought with it an increase in modern rolling stock and accommodations. During the calendar year 1915 (the latest available data thus classified) the value of railway carriages, wagons, locomotives and tenders (together with tramcars, which are included in the statistics) was \$1,637,545, which was furnished by foreign countries in the following proportions—Russia 65 per cent, United States 15 per cent, United Kingdom 14 per cent, Japan 5 per cent and others one per cent. Railway materials, including sleepers, were supplied during the same year in the following proportions—Japan 48 per cent, United Kingdom 30 per cent, United States 12 per cent, Russia 6½ per cent and others 3½ per cent. The total value of these imports was \$2,112,166.

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The extent of the import trade in railway materials is also further shown by the following figures :

Materials	Quantity		Value	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Railway and street cars			\$355,815	\$443,650
Locomotives and tenders			1,073,824	11,750,942
Sleepers (number) 1,694,001	1,746,571	952,847	1,552,874	

Among the principal roads owned and operated by the Chinese Government, the increase in the 1916 receipts over the 1915 figures was as follows: Peking-Hankow line, \$4,000,000 (Chinese currency, with Chinese dollars equal at that time to about \$0.63 United States currency, an abnormally high rate of exchange); Peking-Mukden line, \$2,300,000; Tientsin-Pukow line, \$2,400,000; and the Peking-Suiyuan (an extension of the Peking-Kalgan) line, \$400,000. The first, second and fourth of these lines have been very remunerative practically since their completion, but the third, owing largely to political conditions, has lost money steadily. Another line—the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway—reported that its income from freight in 1915 amounted to \$562,549 Mexican, which was somewhat below the estimated amount—a shortage said to be due to the falling off in imports of foreign goods as a result of war prices, to the suspension of train service for a considerable period of time and to an increase in taxes on rail freight.

Other important lines in China are the Supingkai-Chongchiatun Railway from Chengchiatun, Manchuria, to Kailu in Eastern Mongolia; the Yunnan Railway, of whose total length of 534 miles only 289 miles are in China; and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; and the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Co. will construct roads in a number of different routes.

The opportunity for the United States to grasp the trade involved in supplying and maintaining these railroad routes is evident and several competitors appear to be out of the field, at least for some time to come. The American trade is already noteworthy and can be increased very largely.—*W. W. Sniffin in the Scientific American.*

Japanese Buddhism

BY H. P. SHASTRI

Studies in Japanese Buddhism, by August Karl Reischauer M.A., D.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price U. S. \$2.00.

THE life and teachings of Goutam Buddha have engaged the attention of a number of scholars in Europe and Asia. Much has already been written on Southern Buddhism but accounts of the Northern, or Mahagana, Buddhism, as followed in China, Korea and Japan, are not many. The Indian priests who brought the teachings of the Buddha to China were steeped in the current literature and philosophy of India and they therefore gave prominence to the ancient culture, history and philosophy, side by side with the teachings of the Buddha, in their teachings. Even to-day in the texts of Chinese Buddhism are included Ramagana and Mahabharata and names of the ancient philosophers, like Vyas, Kanada, Goutam the logician, etc. etc., are common in the Chinese literature on Buddhism. When Buddhism passed to Japan through Korea it found a congenial soil there. The Japanese of that time (552 A. D.) were simple men endowed with uncommon intelligence and sincerity. They believed in Shintoism, which cannot be called a system of religion, if judged according to the modern methods of criticism. It was therefore not extraordinary that the ancient Japanese welcomed the Indian religion heartily, giving their full support to it.

Before the publication of the work under review we had read Prof. Loyad's "The Creed of Half Japan," Prof. Suzuki's "Outline of the Mahapan Buddhism," and numerous other writings by Drs. Takakusu, Anezaki, Nungo, etc. Prof. Loyad deserves great credit for his valuable contribution and Dr. Karl Reischauer deserves cordial thanks from all earnest students of religion for his admirable work, which is at once historical, critical and descriptive. In many respects this book supplements the labors of Prof. Loyad and contains many original chapters. While discussing the origin of Buddhism the author calls attention to Rigveda which, he says, contains "the lowest form of animalism, and the most revolting polytheism and demonology." We do not blame the author for his ignorance of the true spirit of Rigveda, as his knowledge seems to be based on the translations by Western scholars which are not free from errors. Now the correct interpretation of the Symbolic Hymns of Rigveda is being brought to light by Aravendo Ghosh, the learned editor of *Arya* (Pondichery, India) and many others, though the original Sanskrit books on the subject have never been wanting. That Rigveda teaches pure monotheism is obvious by the passage, "*Ekam sat viprah boudhah vadanti*—Truth is One, though sages call it variously"—occurring in one of the early passages of the said book.

No doubt we have a materialistic system of philosophy in India called Charvaka, attributed to Vrihaspati but that Yagnavalka could have said "Beyond the grave there is no consciousness" is very doubtful. Yagnavalka is one of the pillars of the edifice of Indian philosophy and his views as to the immortality of self are too clear in the Vrehadaranyak Upneshat to need to be mentioned.

The religion of the Vedas had degenerated into mere sacrificial rituals and, like Jesus Christ who was

filled with pity on seeing the slaughter of innocent animals in the temple of Jerusalem, Prince Goutam was moved to pity by the sight of animal slaughter on the occasion of the Vedic Yagnas or sacrifices—he is therefore called in Indian religious poetry “Lord of Mercy.” The author’s account of the rise of Mahayan Buddhism is concise and accurate and forms a very valuable chapter. But for the first time we read in this book that the father of Goutam was not a ruling prince and that he was not a profound scholar by education, though the old Sanskrita works unanimously agree that Shudothana was a ruling prince and that Goutam, during his childhood, had received the best education then available.

That Shakamuni died of stomach disorders caused by eating pork is also a universal misunderstanding. How could it be possible that after preaching pure vegetarianism and harmlessness to all living beings during his life time as a Buddha he could go out of his way and take pork. We think Emperor Asoka was the first ruler in India to enforce vegetarianism, and this was as the result of his conversion to Buddhism. The fact is that the original Sanskrita term for the food offered to Shakamuni is “*Shukararbhak*” which, if literally translated may mean “a pig-product” but, according to the rules of Panini, the Sanskrita grammarian, the term is applied technically to “mushroom” and this being a thing not easy to digest it might have caused fatal intestinal trouble to the Great Master.

The description of the Nara-Buddhism of Japan as given by the author contains in a nut-shell the essence of the teachings of Early Buddhism in that country.

As mentioned above, the Buddhism in China and Japan is not the pure Buddhism of the Buddha, containing as it does the doctrines of other systems of Indian philosophy. The description of Shingon teachings founded by Kobo Daishi, who is said to have studied Sanskrita in China with an Indian priest, is a characteristic illustration of the fact. A reading of Dr. Reischauer’s contribution on “Kobe Daishi and Shingon” at once leads a student of Hindu philosophy to the conclusion that it is a mixture of the higher *tantrism* and the Vedant philosophy of India which Kobe Daishi preached under the name of Buddhism. The gist of this sect has been ably described by the author, and the concluding sentence given below reads like a passage from the writings of Shankracharya :

“.....that man, just because he is an emanation from Vairochan, is really one with him. Man’s apparent separateness is not real; deeper than this is the fact of his oneness in essence with the Great All.”

The author is perfectly right in saying that the original teachings of the “World-honoured-one” were not profound and intricate. They were simple and highly practicable. Had there been a highly profound system of philosophy like Sankhya and Vedant, Buddhism would not have made such rapid progress. In fact the popularity of Shakamuni’s teachings was due more to his great personality than to his teachings. “*Sad-dharma Pundarika*, the text book of Mahayana Buddhism, is on the same lines as the *Bhagwat Gita* of Shrikrishna. While reading the original texts of *Bhagwat Gita* and *Sad-dharma Pundarika*, I was struck on finding similar passages occurring in both the books and I quite agree with Dr. Reischauer that the Lotus Gospel does not form the original teachings of Shakamuni.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

FRANK N. MEYER,

Deceased.

Cause No. 660

Estate No. 250

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent’s estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 16, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KAVANAUGH, ADMINISTRATOR.

c/o American Consulate-General,

Shanghai, China.

June 15, 1918.

Dr. Reischauer’s account of Nicheran and his followers is as graphic as it is faithful. Nicheran was no doubt a great Japanese and perhaps one of the first who can be called nationalists. He stood for the pure Buddhism of Shakamuni and a politically-united Japan. The executioner who was about to let the sword fall on the neck of the praying Nicheran was struck by lightning and his sword broken into pieces. This fact is believed by all the Japanese as an historical occurrence, but the author has not mentioned it in the book under review.

Chapters IV. and V. are the result of extensive and patient study and the outline of the main doctrines of Japanese Buddhism is one of the first attempts of the kind. To give a synthesis of so many complete doctrines in such an easy and fluent style is an achievement of remarkable ability.

It is commonly believed by Japanese scholars that their Buddhism is entirely the result of the Japanese versatile intellect and that it has nothing in common with other systems of philosophy. But close intimacy with Indian philosophy shows that most of the Japanese Buddhism is an incorporation of the thoughts current in India since time immemorial, though credit is due to the Japanese mind for so adopting and harmonising the scattered ideas, and I must agree with Dr. Reischauer that the Japanese is not only an imitator, as commonly believed to be. As an illustration I may say that the primary principle of Japanese Buddhism, as quoted by the author on page 182, *Tenmei Kaigo*, “Turning from error and opening understanding” is the *Viveka* of the Vedantists of India and corresponds to the passage in the *Veda Rete Gnanana Mukti*—There is no salvation without knowledge.

The Christ meant the same when he said: "Truth shall make ye free."

The exposition of the Buddhist theory of knowledge as recorded by the author is at once clear and to the point. Avoiding all metaphysical technicalities he has put the Buddhist philosophy into an easy style which even a layman can understand without any difficulty. This Buddhistic theory of knowledge is pure Vedant, non-dualism of Shankerachary, the greatest of Indian thinkers, whose subtle arguments gave the death-blow to Buddhism in India. That the Indian *rishis* (sages) could discover the principle of unity in variety in those pre-historic times is really a wonder.

The highly complex subject of God-idea in Buddhism has been excellently dealt with and I think it is one of the first successful attempts at the solution of the great riddle in Buddhism. It is the more admirable that though the author is a Christian theologian, yet his views bear no color of prejudice or unduly adverse criticism.

In dealing with the subject of *Nirvana*, which is one of the great enigmas of Buddhism and has been so diversely defined by various Occidental scholars, the author seems to have done full justice to it. The Sanskrita word *Nirvana* (Jap. *Nihan*) occurs very frequently in the Vedant philosophy and the author of *Yaga Vasishta*, a valuable work on Indian thought by some ancient Indian sage, makes as frequent use of it as does the Buddha, Shakamuni. Many European scholars have fallen into an error as to the correct import of this term and most of them have defined it as the "extinction of personality or self." But Indian scholars of extensive reputation like B. G. Tilak and Telang have called it something positive. In short, I agree with Dr. Reischauer, who says that *Nirvana* is "entering into the state of Enlightenment or Buddha-hood." In Dharmaloka Mukha Sultra and Pragnyan Parmita Sultra the word *Nirvana* means "attainment to the state of Omniscience," and one of the names of Shakamuni in Sanskrita is "the Omniscient One" (Sanskrita: Sarvagnya), *vide* Amarkosha.

By inserting the Buddhist "Gold Nuggets" the author has considerably enhanced the value and beauty of his work. Every one who reads the thoughts like the following cannot but feel elevated:—

"Rather thrust a dagger into your bosom than embrace evil; it is more desirable to be crushed under the weight of Mt. Sunmeru than to commit one evil deed."

"Man usually fails to curb his own will and yet he tries to conquer the will of others. First therefore curb your own will and then shall you be able to control the will of others."

"To spare not yourself in saving others is the noblest."

No doubt the back-bone of Japanese culture and art is Buddhism and this fact is clearly evidenced by one who reads the book under review.

In the concluding chapter the author discusses the present and future of Buddhism in Japan, which forms very thoughtful reading containing much of practical value to the Buddhist.

The book is printed from good type on paper of superior quality and is well got up. It deserves a wide circulation among students of religion and philosophy.

Principles of Ocean Transportation, by Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Sc. D., and Grover G. Huebner, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton and Company, U. S. \$2.50 net. Shanghai: Chinese American Publishing Co.

Many volumes, some technical, some popular, deal with various phases of ocean transportation; here is one that is comprehensive although, of course, not exhaustive, to which the college student, the steamship man and the shipper may all turn with the assurance of finding accurate information coupled with references to standard publications that go into further detail. The writers, who are professors of Transportation and Commerce in the University of Pennsylvania and accomplished authors of works on commercial and agricultural subjects, describe ocean carriers and their services, give an account of ocean conferences and an explanation of rates and fares, and impartially examine the principles and practices of government aid and regulation of shipping. The arrangement of material is adapted to meet either individual or classroom requirements, and all important forms, such as manifests, invoices, bills of lading, and vessel and cargo insurance policies are faithfully reproduced. Folding maps show trade routes and distances by the Panama Canal and other routes, and the coaling stations of the world; other folders diagram passenger and freight agreements in the North Atlantic trade, and there are valuable tabulations of comparative tonnage, the financial statements of representative passenger lines, and port charges. In style the work is simple and understandable, and it would seem to meet a need that has long been felt, and long been unfilled.

The Chinese Social & Political Review (March 1918), published quarterly at Peking, China.

This is undoubtedly the best publication produced under Chinese auspices, and although the present issue is several months late in making its appearance, its excellence instead of being impaired seems thereby to have been enhanced. There is an excellent article on the Chinese judiciary by Dr. Y. C. Chang, in which he describes the gradual Westernizing of the Chinese judicial system; the author assures us that despite the stringency of the country's financial situation, the vastness of its territory and the great differences in the standards of its people, the Chinese have not neglected their duty.

A characteristic article by Putnam Weale deals with the problems which must come before the eventual Peace Conference in Europe. Such questions as territorial adjustment, the doctrine of self-determination of nationalities, colonial problems, economic questions, disarmament and the freedom of the seas are discussed in a learned way, with due reference to their historic bearings.

Other articles in this number are: *The Proposed League of Nations to Enforce Peace*, by Dr. W. C. Dennis, new Legal Advisor to the Chinese Government; and *Tendencies Toward Harmony Between Eastern and Western Political Ideas* by Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the Government University.



In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings :

- June 10, 1918, Cause No. 652; J. Spunt & Co. v. American Machinery and Export Co.; defendant's answer.
- „ 10, 1918, Cause No. 611; In re Angeles San Juan's Will; final report.
- „ 10, 1918, Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; defendant's motion;
- „ 11, 1918, Cause No. 659; In re Anna C. Wetmore's Will; petition.
- „ 11, 1918, Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc., plaintiff's verification of petition.
- „ 11, 1918, Cause No. 635; U. S. v. Gustav Feuerbach; list of witnesses for prosecution.
- „ 11, 1918, Cause No. 660; In re estate of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; petition.
- „ 12, 1918; Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; plaintiff's motion for judgment by default; defendant's answer; plaintiff's application to fix date for hearing.
- „ 12, 1918; Cause No. 659; In re Anna C. Wetmore's Will; order.
- „ 13, 1918; Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co.; order overruling motion to modify judgment.
- „ 13, 1918, Cause No. 660; In re Estate of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; Administrators bond; oath.
- „ 14, 1918; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky and A. Milikorsky v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; petition.

Hearings :

- June 10, 1918; Cause No. 642; Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; submitted.
- „ 12, 1918; Cause No. 652; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; on motion for judgment by default.
- „ 12, 1918, Cause No. 659; In re Anna C. Wetmore's Will; on petition for appointment of administrator.
- „ 12, 1918, In re Estate of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; on petition for letters of administration.

Judgments and Orders :

- June 12, 1918; Cause No. 659; In re Anna C. Wetmore's Will; appointing administrator.
- „ 13, 1918, Cause No. 642; Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; judgment.
- „ 13, 1918, Cause No. 643; S. Heiman & Co. v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; decision.

- „ 13, 1918, Cause No. 619; King Ping-kee v. American Food Mfg. Co.; order overruling motion to modify judgment.
- „ 13, 1918, Cause No. 660; In re Estate of Frank N. Meyer, deceased; order appointing administrator.

S. HEIMAN & CO., PLAINTIFF. v. THE BARKLEY,
COMPANY, INC., DEFENDANT.
(Filed June 13, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. **Sales:** *Place of shipment* in a contract of sale is, under the Federal doctrine, a material requirement whose non-observance entitles the vendee to rescind.

2. : *Advance payment* on such a contract may be recovered back where it appears that the subject matter was shipped from another than the required point of departure.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for Plaintiff.
Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Davies, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover back an advance payment of Tls. 4,000.00 (20% of the purchase price) on a contract for the purchase by plaintiff from defendant of hematine crystals. The contract, executed November 5, 1917, is evidenced by an instrument (Exhibit "A") mainly a printed form but with certain typewritten provisions inserted, among which is the following: "Shipment during November from Pacific Coast." It is conceded that the goods in question were not shipped "during November" nor "from Pacific Coast" but were shipped from New York. The invoice bears date February 2, 1918, and the undisputed testimony is that plaintiff was advised on May 11 of the arrival of the shipment in Shanghai whereupon it refused to accept delivery and demanded back its advance payment.

The evidence and argument largely concern the question of delay, whether it was necessitated by war conditions or excused under certain printed clauses in the contract. We have not, however, found it necessary to resolve these questions because there is one requirement of the contract which is not qualified by any printed clause to which our attention is directed and which, under the doctrine prevailing in this jurisdiction, must be treated as material and imperative. This is the clause requiring "Shipment * * from Pacific Coast." In a very similar case¹ where the vendor had shipped from Leith instead of Glasgow, as the contract required, the Supreme Court reversed a judgment in favor of the vendor and held the vendee absolved, saying:

"The thing sold, and described in the contract, is '500 tons No. 1 Shott's (Scotch) pig iron,' to be shipped 'from Glasgow as soon as possible.' It is not merely 500 tons of iron of a certain quality; nor is it such iron to be shipped as soon as possible from any Scotch port or ports; but it is iron of that quality to be shipped from the particular port of Glasgow as soon as possible. The court has neither the means, nor the right, to determine why the parties in their contract specified 'shipment from Glasgow,' instead of using the more general phrase 'shipment from Scotland,' or merely 'shipment,' without naming any place; but is bound to give effect to the terms which the parties have chosen for themselves. The term 'shipment from Glasgow' defines an act to be done by the sellers at the outset, and a condition precedent to any liability of the buyer. The sellers do not undertake to obtain ship-

1. Filley v. Pope, 115 U. S. 213, 29 Law. Ed. 372.

ment, nor does the buyer agree to accept iron shipped, at any other port. The buyer takes the risk of delay in getting shipment from Glasgow, or of delay or disaster in prosecuting the voyage from Glasgow to New Orleans. But he does not take the risk of delay or of sea perils which may occur in the course of the different voyage from Leith to the same destination."

In the case at bar the vendor was not limited, as in that cited, to a single port of shipment; he was authorized to ship from any port of the "Pacific Coast." But under the doctrine above stated he was not justified in shipping from any other. A letter from defendant's home office received in evidence (Exhibit "H") states as a reason for the change in the port of shipment that if the goods had been sent "through Pacific Coast ports they would likely have been in transit from 90 days to 4 months, owing to the extreme railway congestion." Defendant's counsel also states that defendant's president if present would testify that "the goods were not shipped from San Francisco owing to a congestion in freight and conditions existing in the United States at that time due to the war." In other words, according to the vendor's view, shipment from New York would have brought the goods earlier than shipment from the "Pacific Coast" as required by the contract. But in the case above cited the cargo not only could, but actually did, arrive earlier from Leith than it could have arrived from Glasgow and the Supreme Court nevertheless allowed the vendee to rescind. We need not, therefore, stop to determine the admissibility of plaintiff's evidence that defendant's president said before the contract was made that the cargo was already on the Pacific Coast and that the contract was entered into, on the strength of that statement, for a higher price than he would have paid for goods located elsewhere. For having inserted into the contract an unqualified requirement that shipment should be "from Pacific Coast" the vendee is entitled, under the rule above stated, to its enforcement. Of course, a showing that shipment "from Pacific Coast" was impossible might afford a valid defence to this action or at least to one for damages for non-performance, but such a showing is not made. The letter above quoted assumes as we have seen that shipment "from Pacific Coast" was possible, even if slower, and evidence (Exhibits "M" to "S") is offered by plaintiff of other shipments from that region during the period in question.

We need not, therefore, stop to determine the effect of delay upon this contract nor to decide whether, if the goods had been shipped "from Pacific Coast," plaintiff would have been justified in rejecting them. The conceded failure to observe the requirement as to the place of shipment is, under the doctrine which we are bound to follow, a material one and entitles the plaintiff to rescind.²

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the said advance payment of Tls. 4,000.00 with interest thereon at 6% per annum from March 6, 1918, the date of filing the petition, together with costs.

By The Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

2. *Norrington v. Wright*, 115 U. S. 188, 29 Law. Ed. 366

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

WILHELMINA CORREA
HAWLLEY,

Plaintiff.

vs.

EDWARD D. HAWLLEY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 658
Civil No. 214

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed May 31, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN
Acting Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the Marshal of the United States Court for China,—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this summons to answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

EDWARD D. HAWLLEY,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL)

Witness the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, this 31st day of May, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,

Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

First publication, June 8, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
EMMA B. THOMPSON,
Deceased.

Cause No. 637
Special Proceeding No. 236
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 2, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY THOMPSON STEPHENS

Administratrix,

c/o American Consul,

Chefoo, China.

June 1, 1918.